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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 214 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 24 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

# HAS LORD IRWIN RESIGNED THE VICEROYALTY?

## Hidden Hand Behind Repression In Punjab.

:o:

### NORTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESPONSIBLE.

### *Suggestion From Bengal White Merchants To Counteract Congress Activities.*

### BUYING OF "INDIAN" NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLIC BODIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Sept. 23.

New principles have been enunciated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in the matter of the boycott movement and the repudiation of contracts by foreign cloth dealers. It will be recalled that some time ago the Northern India Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to the Government of Punjab, pointing out the inadequacy of the existing legislation to deal with the movement and urging that the Governor should regard the Congress as a body of outlaws to be treated accordingly.

BENGAL OPPOSES.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber, however, were strongly opposed to any such representation being made to the Government of India. They held that the Government realised the position and the difficulty of coping with it was evident from the Picketing and Intimidation Ordinances they had already promulgated.

Moreover the Bengal Chamber felt that the representation of the Associated Chamber made to the Government covered the ground which the Northern India Chamber wished to amplify without, however, adding any helpful suggestion in regard to the methods which might be employed by the Government to deal with the situation.

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO ASSIST EUROPEANS.

The Committee of Bengal Chamber suggested to the Associated Chambers of Commerce that they might adopt methods employed by them in Bengal. They left it had been found that not only there were Indian papers, which were prepared to undertake counter-propaganda, but the local Government was also willing to assist in this direction. And there were other Indian bodies which only needed financial support to open out on similar lines.

It had been ascertained that there are Indians who were even ready and willing if encouraged to do so to take up anti-picketing. The Committee of Bengal Chamber, therefore, suggested that other constituent Chambers should approach the question as the Bengal Chamber had done and endeavour to encourage action on similar lines in their respective provinces.

PENETRATIVE WORK.

In doing so it will be necessary for the Chambers to give as little publicity as possible to their endeavours, as it is only by quiet penetrative work that any degree of success could be achieved and it would have more effect if it was thought to be coming from Indian sources and not Government or European concerns. The Committee of Associated Chambers opined there was no doubt that counter-propaganda was having good results in Bengal and the Committee felt that the more places in which such propaganda was undertaken the better it would be for India.

## ASAF ALI JAILED FOR SIX MONTHS.

:o:

### More Repression In Delhi.

### ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS GALORE.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.

Mr. F. B. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, sentenced to-day Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, third "Dictator" of the Delhi Congress "War Council", to six months' simple imprisonment under Section 17 (2), Criminal Law Amendment Act, and placed him in "A" Class.

Mr. Pool sentenced Mr. Brijkrishna Chandiwala, Mr. A. K. Deka, and Mr. Dharamvir Singh to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default one and a half month's further imprisonment under Section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act, and placed Mr. Brijkrishna Chandiwala in "A" Class and the others in "B" Class.

It will be recalled that all these accused were arrested at Satyagraha Ashram on September 17 after it had been declared an unlawful association. All the accused did not offer defence, but Mr. Brijkrishna pleaded guilty while others pleaded not guilty.

21 CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Twenty-one Congress volunteers were convicted and sentenced by Mr. Pool to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default one and a half month's further imprisonment under Section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act. Twenty-five were let off with a warning, being under age. Three volunteers who apologised were let off.

MORE ARRESTS.

Mr. Narain Dutt, contractor, and four others were arrested this morning under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

## RANPUR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

:o:

### "Illegalities" Of Magistrate's Order.

### JUDGE REFERS TO HIGH COURT TO QUASH CONVICTIONS.

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22.

On the application of Mr. Bhailal Sarabhai Patel before Mr. Davis, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, arguments were advanced to-day by Mr. Bhulabhai, from Bombay, who referred to various illegalities in the District Magistrate's order prohibiting the Ranpur Inquiry Committee. After hearing arguments Mr. Davis gave an oral judgment in the course of which he said that in view of illegalities in the District Magistrate's order and the illegality of a trial held without complaint he would refer the matter to the High Court to quash the convictions. He directed the release of the accused on a personal recognisance of Rs. 100.

## AFTERMATH OF GALE.

:o:

### Steamers Caught In Fog & Rough Seas.

### HEROIC RESCUES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The aftermath of gale was exciting rescues on the British coast. Six-thousand ton Ellerman Line cargo steamer "City of Osaka" ran ashore on rocks at Peterhead in fog and rough sea. A destroyer, two life-boats and other vessels proceeded to the spot. A crew of eighty, except officers, and several men remaining on board the "City of Osaka" were taken off in breaches buoy.

A crew of twelve of the Antwerp steamer "Ida" which had run ashore on the rocks at Prawle Point, Devon, have been similarly rescued.—Reuter.

## "KEY TO SWARAJ IS NOT WITH GANDHIJI OR IRWIN."

:o:

### Young Muslim "War" Councillors Address Bombay Meeting.

### ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE DELEGATES DON'T REPRESENT INDIA.

### Hooligans Create Trouble At Congress Meeting.

An unsuccessful attempt by some hooligans was made to break a Congress meeting at Peerkhan Street—Nagpada late on Tuesday night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the 'E' Ward (Byculla) Congress Committee, to denounce those who were nominated to go to London to attend the R. T. C.

The audience numbered about 2,000 Muslims and Hindus. Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha, the newly elected Vice-President of the "War Council," presided and several speakers addressed the meeting explaining the futility of the R. T. C. and the need of boycotting it.

For about an hour the meeting continued peacefully when a speaker was interrupted by one of the members of the audience objecting to the frame of photos of national leaders that was garlanded and kept in front of the dais. Despite the interruptions the speaker could complete his speech. When another speaker was addressing a party of about half a dozen hooligans tried to create trouble but were not successful. One of the light was smashed. For a few minutes there was a panic and a posse of police was on the scene. Quiet was, however, restored within ten minutes, the audience re-assembled and the meeting continued for some time more when a resolution regarding the boycott of the R. T. C. was moved and carried unanimously.

In his opening speech Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha said that the fight that the Congress was carrying on was for giving bread to the millions of Indians who were starving to-day. It was not for the rich classes alone.

NOT INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Referring to the R. T. C. the speaker said that those who were going to England were not India's representative. Some were going to England just because they would have a free trip. There were others who were going for a change of climate. These gentlemen after numberless experiences were again adopting the same course of begging, but freedom could not be had by begging. They must win it by struggling for it. The way to do it was to fill jails and he invited the audience to join the Congress ranks.

KEY TO SWARAJ IS NOT WITH GANDHI OR IRWIN.

Laying stress on the boycott of British goods the speaker said that the key to Swaraj was not either in the hands of Mahatma Gandhi or Lord Irwin or the British Premier. It was in the pockets of the British merchants and they could pick it from there by boycotting British goods and removing the economic stranglehold of Britain on India.

BOGEY OF "HINDU RAJ".

Finally he made a fervent appeal for community unity. He refuted the false charge that the present movement was for "Hindu Raj". Freedom was the right of every man and to say that Swaraj would be a "Hindu Raj" was equal to saying that if it rained it would rain on the fields of Hindus alone and would leave the fields of Muslims dry. He asked who would believe that sort of bunkum though it comes from the erstwhile leaders of the Muslim community. He requested such title-holders, the "Sirdars", Khan Bahadurs and knights not to try to hoodwink people but to proceed to London quietly.

MUSLIM YOUTHS FOR CONGRESS WORK.

Mr. Haji Noor Mohamed Ahmed first introduced to the audience Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha and Mr. Mahmud Ali who have been elected Vice-President and Secretary of the War Council respectively. The new Vice-President, he said, was the son of the well-known Muslim merchant Sirdar Suleiman Kasum Mitha and the new Secretary was the son of the well-known Punjab leader Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri who was released from jail only yesterday and some other members of whose family were still in jail. He congratulated the two young Muslims on their spirit of sacrifice and garlanded them.

REPRESSION HAS FAILED.

Alluding to the Round Table Conference the speaker said that the success of the Conference would mean the end of the independence movement and India would never give her consent to it. The Government had failed to crush the movement by resorting to repression and so it had now found this way of dividing and ruling Indians. The Conference was designed to bring the communal differences of Indians to the fore and to show that they were not fit for Swaraj.

ENEMIES OF INDIA'S FREEDOM.

Those Indians who were going to attend this Conference were strengthening the hands of the enemies of India's freedom. He also refuted the baseless charge that Muslims were With the Congress. He asked that when Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abulkalam Azad and other accredited leaders of Indian Muslims were in jails how could Muslims co-operate with the Government. Those who were prepared to do it could not speak in their names.

SPEAKER INTERRUPTED.

Dr. Abdus Sallam also addressed the meeting who was followed by Mr. Nur Mohamed Moosawalla.

(Continued on Page 5.)

## *Bombay's New "War" Council.*

:o:

### *MUSLIMS TO THE FORE.*

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Tuesday when the following members were elected to the "War Council". This is the ninth "War Council" of the city:—

Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah, President.

Sjt. Abdur Rehman Suleman Mitha, son of Sirdar Sulleman Cassum Mitha, Vice-President.

Sjt. Mahmud Ali Kasuri, son of Maulvi Abdul Kader Kasuri (recently released from jail), Secretary, "War Council".

Sjt. Shamrao B. Thakur, Secretary, B. P. C. C.

Sjt. Saraswati Chandra Shah, Editor, "Congress Bulletin".

## AGAINST SPIRIT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

:o:

### Miss Susan Lawrence Puts In A Word For India.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Geneva.—Objections to the proposal of preferential treatment to European grown cereals in European markets were voiced in the Second Committee of League in the course of a discussion of the Most Favoured Nation Clause by Mr. Riddell (Canada) and Miss Susan Lawrence (Great Britain) who pointed out that the proposal did not harmonise with the League's past pronouncements and was calculated to close important markets to the products of the oversea countries.

Miss Susan Lawrence said that Great Britain had special relations with the Dominions but apart from that she objected very strongly to any such abandonment of the Most Favoured Nation Clause. She heartily endorsed the views of the Canadian, Australian and South African delegates that such discrimination was altogether opposed to the spirit of the League and warmly appealed to the Committee to support the Indian proposal for enquiry into agricultural and industrial depressions.—Reuter.

## FRONTIER CONGRESS COMMITTEE PRESIDENT.

:o:

### Removed From Jail To Hospital.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 23.

Dr. Gosh, President, Frontier Provincial Congress Committee who was undergoing two years' rigorous imprisonment in Peshawar Jail was admitted into Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar. He is suffering from Oedema and is making satisfactory progress.—A. P.

## *Viceroy's Resignation?*

:o:

### *RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.*

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.

There is a persistent rumour in Delhi for some days that the Viceroy will resign and proceed to England.

This is wholly untrue.

The Viceroy will complete full term and then proceed to England to take part in the Parliamentary proceedings, in connection with Indian Reforms next spring.

He has no intention to avail himself of an extension, but nothing is yet known at Simla about his successor.

## *GANDHIJI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY IN ENGLISH.*

### PROVIDES QUOTATIONS OF "HUMAN INTEREST."

LONDON, September 23.

Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography condensed from fuller Gujarati text, which is published by Messrs. Allen and Unwin (at 12s. 6d.) to-day, provides reviewers with numerous and copious quotations of "human interest". The "Times" critic says that the incidents in the book arouse poignant regret and humiliation and the book carries its own complete evidence of writer's honesty.—Reuter.

## "No Grievances Of Political Prisoners."

:o:

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJSAHI, Sept. 22.

In view of the recent troubles, official and non-official visitors of Rajshahi Central Jail held a joint meeting the District Magistrate presiding, and decided unanimously that there were no real grievances of political prisoners.

MR. FARID ANSARI'S CASE ADJOURNED TO SEPT. 26.

DELHI, Sept. 23.

The case in which Mr. Fariduihaq Ansari, Bra-at-Law, "Dictator", Delhi Congress "War Council", is tried under Section 17 (2), Criminal Law Amendment Act, was adjourned till September 26.—A. P.

## *Second Ranpur Inquiry Committee Jailed For Two Months.*

:o:

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

The members of the Second Ranpur Enquiry Committee who were arrested for defying the prohibitory order of the District Magistrate have been convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 each, in default one month's more rigorous imprisonment. One lady member of the Committee, Miss Savita Trivedi, has been fined Rs. 250, in default one month's simple imprisonment. All have been placed "B" class except Mr. Mathurdas Secretary, who has been placed in "C" class.—A. P.

## FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN PANCHMAHALS.

:o:

### Sjt. Laxmidas Shreekant Appointed "Dictator."

(From A Correspondeno.)
GODHRA (PANCHMAHAL), Sept. 21.

The special meeting of the Panchmahals Dist. Congress Committee unanimously resolved to start jungle Satyagraha at Malav forest in Kalol Taluka within five days, and further appointed Sjt. Lakmidas Shreekant the President Dist. Congress Committee as a "Dictator" for Jungle Satyagraha

### Gauhati Congress Leaders Arrested.

(From A Correspondent.)
GAUHATI, Sept. 22.

Sjt. Hemchandra Barooah, the president, and Sjt. Sidhiram Sarma, the Secretary of the District Congress Committee and joint Secretary of the Youth League were arrested yesterday under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, on the 22nd of September

### Arrests On Suspicion.

(From A Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

Three Bengali Youths were arrested at Howrah station on suspicion and the local mess were they resided was searched but nothing incriminating was found.

## SIX WEEKS FOR BREAKING LIQUOR BOTTLE.

:o:

### Five Picketers Arrested.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

Rameshchandra De, a student, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Islam, Police Magistrate, Alipore, for molesting a man with liquor bottle in hand and breaking the bottle to pieces.

The house of Sailendra Chandra Chaudhuri, a prominent Congress worker of Santragachi, Howrah, was searched by the police, who seized certain books and papers. No arrest was made.

Five arrests were made in connection with picketing in Barrabazar this evening.—A. P.

### Chittagong Celebrates Mahatmaji's Birthday.

(From A Correspondent.)
CHITTAGONG, Sept. 22.

Gandhiji's birthday was celebrated by the hoisting of the national flag and public recital of national songs and hawking of khaddar by volunteers. The police in the evening took away the flags and arrested one but let him off later.

MEHMDABAD, Sept. 20.

Dhurabhai and Dahyabhai of Versola have been each sentenced to a fine of Rs. 60 or three months' imprisonment in default.

## THIS IS NOT A FOREIGN CLOTH SHOP PICKETED BUT—

"Svadeshi"—Bombay's bold venture of running a most up-to-date stores of purely Indian goods—to satisfy the most fastidious of fashionable persons—which was opened at the corner of Churchgate Street on Tuesday. A continous stream of admirers and patrons practically mobbed the shop when the gates were opened in the morning.

## SEN GUPTA AND SUBASH BOSE RELEASED.

:o:

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose were released to-day.—A. P.

HOW THEY WERE RELEASED.

:o:

It is reported that when Messrs. Sen Gupta and Subhas Chandra Bose had finished their dinner at 8-15 p.m. the jailor with a sergeant and assistants approached them with the release order. The Superintendent and the staff bade them good-bye at 9 and they were sent in taxis to their respective houses.—A. P.

It will be recalled that Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose was convicted for participating in a demonstration in Calcutta before the Civil Disobedience movement began.

Sjt. Sen Gupta was convicted after the inauguration of the Civil Disobedience movement for reading from proscribed literature at a public meeting in Calcutta.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## Situations Vacant.

CONVEYANCING MANAGING CLERK required by a firm of Solicitors. Must have at least 15 years' experience of drafting and be thoroughly competent with satisfactory testimonials--No others need apply. Good salary. Reply to Box No. 307 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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1614

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A

WANTED—SPARE TIME CANVASSERS for American Invention "Whisper-it-mouthpiece" sound amplifier for telephones. Big Commission. Apply Box No. 309 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3271

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A R3172

WANTED—ORGANISERS for every District on a salary of Rs. 85 plus office allowance and commission on personal business and bonus of Rs. 1,000 at the end of 10 years. Only gentlemen of influence and able to guarantee business need apply to THE STAR OF INDIA I. & G. ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 23, Second Line Beach, Madras.

WANTED—AGENTS in every district who in addition to his other work will be able to secure names and address of important persons for the purpose of a Directory on suitable remuneration. Apply with details of facilities and regular occupation, for terms etc. Write to INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., Chambazar, Calcutta.

## Situations Wanted

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B R3293

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A GREAT BOON TO HUMANITY. Use "VIRILITY" to regain lost vitality. Rs. 4/ "SEMORE" for Birth-control Rs. 3/ 303 to cure Gono and Kidney and all urinal diseases. Rs. 3/ Money refunded if no relief. FREDYSONS INDO-GERMAN TR. CO., "Saifee House," Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
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## For Sale.

FOR SALE—A quantity of BLACK STONE SLABS, fit for flooring or pavements, lying in the compound of Bomanji Building, Baboola Tank Road, Opposite J. J. Hospital. Apply for price etc. to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE and Co., 60, Forbes Street, Fort.
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C R3282

TO BE LET to HINDUS FLATS of four living rooms and kitchen (Tardeo Road Chikkalwady) rent ranging from Rs. 80 to 90. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyebji House Chaupaty.
C. 700

## Trade Announcement.

WOOLLEN CARPETS.—8'9" x 4'0" at Rs. 12/-, 14/- and 16/- each, 2'0" x 2'0" at Rs. 2/-, 2/8 and 3/- each. Grornd and border colors as desired. For further particulars, please write to:—U. P. CARPET COMPANY, Mirzapore (U. P.).
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M W5

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E 1474

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M R3186

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### NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 29th to 30th September, 1930, both days inclusive.
1596

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all CLOTH MERCHANTS that pursuant to the terms of the Agreement between myself and Mr. Poonjalal Girdharlal, the said Poonjalal Girdharlal has authority to purchase and sell goods only with by consent. As the said Poonjalal Girdharlal is purchasing goods in the name of our firm of ABID AND COMPANY, without my consent, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, if any merchant will sell goods to the said Poonjalal Girdharlal in the name of our firm of ABID AND COMPANY without my written consent then the said Poonjalal Girdharlal will alone be responsible for the same and neither myself nor our firm of ABID AND COMPANY will in any manner be responsible for it.
ABEDIN KAMROODIN,
Partner of ABID and Company
Bombay, 21st Sept., 1930.
1667

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1930, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company at Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1930.
2. To elect a Director in place of one, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward before the Meeting.
NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd day of September, 1930, to 6th day of October, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRIJLAL BILASRAI & CO.,
Agents.
18th September 1930.
1668

## Legal Notices

### NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 939 of 1930.

GOVERDHANDAS VALLABHDAS, a firm, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HARILAL PURSHOTTAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, lastly carrying on business at Ghee Bazar, Mandvi, whose present whereabouts are not known ..... Defendant.

To,
HARILAL PURSHOTTAM,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit is postponed from the 1st of October, 1930, to the 2nd of December, 1930.
Dated this 22nd day of September, 1930.
[illegible]
1665

## Public Notices.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Synagogue Building at West Agripada.
Copies of Tenders, etc., can be had from the Office of the undersigned during office hours from the 25th instant and are returnable on the 6th October, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), with a deposit of Rs. 250/- only as earnest money.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
D. R. VAIDYA, B.A., L.C.E.,
Consulting Surveyor,
134, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
1669

## Legal Notices

### NOTICE.

Re: Estate of MOHAMMED BAQUIR ZAINUL ABEDIN alias HAJI MAHOMED HAJI BAUKER alias HAJI MAHOMED HAJI BAKER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Mohammed Baquir Zainul Abedin, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 26th day of June, 1929, and the Probate of whose Will with two Codicils endorsed thereon having effect throughout British India was granted on the 19th day of March, 1930, to our client Haji Karbelai Ibrahim Abushaheri of Bombay Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant, as the sole surviving Executor named in the said Will are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the Office of Messrs. MAHOMED ALI & CO., his attorneys, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
Dated this 22nd day of September, 1930.
MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Executor's Attorneys.
Address: 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.
1666

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DOSIBAI, wife of Peshotan Kawasji Kotwal, Bai RATANBAI and NAJAMAI, daughters of the said Peshotan Kawasji Kotwal and the said Peshotan Kawasji Kotwal, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, the Mortgagees-in-Possession of the under mentioned property under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 13th day of February 1923 and an Indenture of Further Charge dated 30th day of August, 1924, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece of parcel of land or ground of Government Tenure Tenure with the Buffaloes Stables erected thereon, containing by admeasurement according to the Indenture of Mortgage in favour of the Vendors 2100 square yards or thereabouts and according to the most recent measurement 2216 square yards, situate at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, on the Northern-side of the Public Road leading from Parel Government Gate to Parel Tank, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Rent Roll No. 3084, Collector's last Rent Roll No. 165 of 14120, Laughton Survey No. 2, Parel Cadastral Survey No. 244 Dadabhai Parel-Sewri assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 2734(1) and 2734(2), Street Nos. 4-4A and 6 Parel Back Road and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Udesinee Khurshedjee, on or towards the West by the property of Ghelabhai Ravajee, on or towards the South by the property of Jetha Devji and Government Dispensary quarter and on or towards the South by Parel Back Road.
Dated this 24th day of [illegible]
[illegible]
1665

## Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Auction Sale, held on the 18th day of September, 1930, by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Bai Sundrabai, widow of Balwantrao Bhawanishankar Dadarkar, Gajanan Shamrao Devare, Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle and Hareshwar Purshottam Bhate, the Executors and Trustees of the Will dated 9th March, 1925, of Balwantrao Bhawanishankar Dadarkar, deceased, pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree, dated 7th February, 1930, in High Court Suit No. 798 of 1929, our client CHHABILDAS VANMALIDAS was the highest bidder for and was declared the Purchaser of the undermentioned property.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure with a building thereon, situate, lying and being at Portuguese Church Street, Kumbharwada, Lower Mahim, Dadar, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 455 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of piece or parcel of land (which forms Plot No. 2 thereof), registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 89, New No. 3601, Old Survey No. 475 and New Survey No. 1854 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2|1416, Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3333, 3334, and Street No. 727, and bounded on or towards the North by Plot No. 1 of Ramchandra Ganesh Javle, on or towards the South by Plot No. 3 of Sakharam Krishnarao Acharya, on or towards the East by a vacant land of Jagannath Balkrishna Sahani and on or towards the West by Plot No. 7 of Yeshwant Balwant Joshi.
Dated this 23rd day of September, 1930.
KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1663

## Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KUMBHARWADA (MAHIM AGAR) ROAD, DADAR.
Under instructions from Messrs. Dadabroy Sorabji Divecha, the Receiver appointed in the Bombay High Court No. 3270 of 1927 (Shrikrishna D. Dandekar versus Bai Khorshed Nowrozi Manji and another) and pursuant to the power of sale given in the said Receiver under the Consent Decree dated the 25th day of November 1929 made in the said Suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 24th September 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure which is a Wadi or an Oart, admeasuring 12089 square yards or thereabouts together with the wells, buildings, erections, structures, trees, plants, etc., at Dadar, Kumbharwada (Mahim Agar) Road, Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 638 and 638, New Nos. 4601 and 4607, Old Survey No. 475, and New Survey No. 1854 and Cadastral Survey No. 2|1416, Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Municipal Collector and Assessor of Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3332, 3333 and 3334 and Street Nos. 638, 637 and 638 and bounded on or towards the North by public passage on or towards the South by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Vallabji Manser Shrandee and on or towards the East by the property of Purshotam Valji and others.
All further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dalal & Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver Mr. R. S. Divecha at their Office at 115, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.

## Auction Sales.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD WITHOUT THE PORT OF BOMBAY.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Abdulhussein Jiwaji and Salebhai Abdulhussein the property situate at Parbhadevi Road, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written, pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of August 1920 and made between the above named Mortgagors of the one part and Bai Dhunbai, widow of Sorabji Dajibhoy Barla and others of the other part, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece of parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2822 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other neighbouring land under Old Nos. 589-759, New Nos. 4601-4695, Old Survey Nos. 418-419 and New Survey No. 1772 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2787 (1), 2787 (2), 2787 (3), 2787 (4) Street Nos. 222-222A, 222 B and 222 C.
For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at their office at 40, Esplanade Road, Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Messrs. VORA & Co.
Auctioneers,
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 220 4.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), of very valuable Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture made by Devji Nanji and other well-known makers, Fire proof safe, Gramophone, Records, Musical box, Chesterfield suits, fancy silver show cases, Hat stands, Glass and panel door almirahs, Marble top Dressing chest of drawers, Dining table and chairs, Wall bracket, Reclining sofa, (1) Talbot Derak and Wolseley Motor car in good running order and good condition, etc., etc. at Chowpatty Sea Face Bakrial Mansion, Next to Vianelli's Restaurant.
The above [illegible] are ready.
VORA & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) SITUATE IN THE VILLAGE OF KIROLE, AT GHATKOPER.
Under Instructions from the Court, Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Bundordas vs. Dr. Madhavlal and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, 18th October next, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—
All that piece of land together with the Bungalow, messuage, tenament or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the village of Kirole at Ghatkoper, admeasuring about 5,148 square yards, being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 77, Plot No. 1, and bounded on the East by a public road leading to Ghatkoper Station, on the West by a private road lying between the land herein and Tansa Water Duct, on the North by a part of land bearing Survey No. 77 and on the South by the property of Devji Virji.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. Peerozshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, 1930, at 1-15 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the undermentioned buildings:
Building Sr. Nos. 53-71, 73-75, 75-145, 1-6, and 82 Case Nos. 272, 339, 337, Kumbharwada Road, Carnac Road and Jamanwada Road, and Nagdevi Cross Lane.
MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

## Amusements.

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Bandhurst Road.
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-45 p.m.
"RINALDO RINALDINI"
Starring
LUCIANO ALBERTINI
Fun! Thrills! Action!
NEXT SATURDAY
Double Programme
BOB STEELE
IN
"THE MOJAVE KID"
One Thrill after another!
and
THE BANDIT'S SON
Two Bob Steele Drama in one week!

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD).
Presents TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
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Thrilling Production
"SWORD-TO-SWORD"
Featuring
Miss SULOCHNA, and supported by Miss ZILLOO and Mr. JAL MERCHANT.
This production has received much appreciation and therefore it is again exhibited to meet the public demand.
DAILY (4) SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday, Xmas, and Bank Holiday at 3 p.m.

ROYAL
Opera House,
SATURDAY at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY at 3 p.m.
The Parsi Elphinstone Dramatic Company
will present
Yazadegard Sheriar
An Historical Drama of the last Parsi King of Persia upto the settling of the first Parsi Emigrants in India.
WITH A CAST OF OVER 30 EUROPEAN ARTISTS singing and playing INDIAN ROLES.
Including
Nonni Shield ..... Shirin
Patience Cooper ..... Maria
Sylvia Bell ..... Cynthia
Greta Pearl ..... [illegible]
Violet Colman ..... [illegible]
Kathleen Shield ... Mother of [illegible]
Sherita ... Mother of [illegible]
PLANS AT THE THEATRE.

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Opera House
Coming Next Saturday
REVOLUTION
IN LIFE
A superb production of Shri Krishna Film Company
Depicting
Conflicting passions of human life and the ultimate victory of the good over the evil.
A stirring drama of the intrigues of
Wine, Woman and Wealth.
Running, Running,
PATI BHAKTI
Wife's devotion to husband.
A Gorgeous Madan Production.

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Experienced and [illegible] MEN to sell Indian patent medicines in Bombay and [illegible] Salary, Commission [illegible] Expenses to [illegible] are interested [illegible] come personally [illegible] 1 p.m. [illegible]
[illegible]

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# Thus I Have Become Old

—:o:—

## AND STOPPED "WONDERING OVER MEN"

Frank Schwartzman writes in "The World To-morrow".

When I was a child I saw men rolling great guns, men fitted with sharp bayonets, with rifles, and bombs, men ready to kill. When I was four years older they were still ready to kill. I saw men line other men against cold cement walls and spatter the concrete with frothing blood and jelly-like, shattered brains. I saw men burn other men, men setting great houses on fire and permitting no one to escape: I smelled the burned flesh—human flesh; I heard the last shriek of dying beings—human beings. I saw long rows of soldiers standing around the house, pouring gallons of benzine over it and sending lead to complete the work that the scorching flames had left unfinished. .....

I saw men, in the of Revolution, and for the sake of a brighter to-morrow for all of us, round up other men—and women, too, into dark smirchy, damp cellars, and shoot them down, secretly, without trial, without the dubious honour of a firing squad; men and women stripped of their clothes, shot down like hounds at bay, on their knees, running, pleading, crying, a bullet at close range ending their misery. I saw soldiers killing men in broad daylight; I saw others boasting of the number of bodies their sabres had cut.....

I saw millions of men marching singing, moving on through sunlit streets; a strong, healthy nation, bleeding strife, but at last free. I heard millions of throats defy the entire world with the sounds of the "Marseillaise" and the "International" and other songs that used to be so lofty and dear, songs that at first, in those days, meant so much. I heard the thunder of millions of feet rising and falling rhythmically to the sounds of martial music. And then that too ended.....

I saw men transplanted suddenly from the midst of chaos to a neighbouring country, from confusion and hunger into quietness and the reign of plenty; men unable to believe that they were not delirious, that they really saw, and held, and ate real rice, and white bread, and chocolate; men uncertain that it was not a mere nightmare; men wild and greedy with blood-shot eyes at the sight of plain herring.

I saw men getting fat, and wealthy, and assimilated: ruined women flirting and behaving like flappers; old men taking over the mannerisms that youth has forgotten..... I saw a whole mass of humanity sinking lower and lower, forgetting what they should never have forgotten, and losing their divine gift of appraising values.....

Thus I have become old, and while not yet fully grown to manhood, I have stopped wondering over men.

• • • •

"Old—Rot!" says Bennie when he gets through reading this sketch which I hand him. "What's the matter—can't you forget it? Hell, you're her elong enough".

## WHAT MAKES A WOMAN BEAUTIFUL

—:o:—

### Mere Prettiness Is different From Real Beauty

It is difficult to say exactly what characteristics a woman must possess to be beautiful. So much depends, for instance, upon individual conceptions of beauty.

We nearly always prefer one type to another, and are influenced by certain likes and dislikes. We love some people because they are beautiful, and some are beautiful because we love them, said W. R. Reid in an interview with the "Daily Herald."

Fashion in beauty may change, too. I do not really know whether each age produces a type, or whether a certain type comes more to the fore in public taste. Very often the popular beauties do not appear very much out of the ordinary to me.

LANGUOROUS GRACE.

Probably because I am a sculptor, beauty of figure impresses me more that beauty of feature. Mere prettiness is a different thing from real beauty.

Therefore, the first point I would look for in a beautiful woman is a lovely form, and as a natural accompaniment to this a graceful carriage. The body must be supple and lithe every movement must be natural and rhythmical. Watch the languorous grace of the panther in contrast to the jerky movements of some women.

The girls of to-day have better figures than for many years. When I was quite young, women were hampered by too much clothing to make graceful movement possible and their figures were not allowed to develop as Nature intended.

SHORT-SKIRTED GIRLS.

Compare the girl of the 'nineties, with her long, unhygienic skirts trailing in the dust, to the short-skirted girl of to-day, with her perfect, healthy limbs. I hope that I shall never see long skirts in the streets again.

Of course, woman's new-found freedom has helped to increase the loveliness of her form. Games have developed her. And she has been able to expand, because every field of both sport and occupation has been opened to her exploitation.

Fine-looking figures are not peculiar to one class; in fact, I often see girls in the streets and places of amusement, whom I would very much like to sit to me, were it possible. The London girl in particular strikes me as most beautiful, with her well-proportioned and lithe figure.

ANGULAR TYPES.

While I naturally admire a slender figure, I have no use for the angular, flat-chested type of woman who is unfortunately too often seen. And the woman, too, who allows her muscles to lose their firmness and elasticity soon loses her beauty of form, for muscles, as well as bone, play a very important part in prefection of figure.

From the sculptor's point of view, the symmetrical face attracts me most. This, I know, is not the type of face that is always the most admired. A charming expression and perfect colouring may do so much to create an illusion of loveliness.

We can see this illustrated very clearly in photography. Someone whom we thought quite lovely appears different in the photography There is something missing, where as another face appears really handsome because features are brought into prominence which we scarcely noticed had existed.

Generally speaking, I prefer fairly full features to sharp, thin ones. Eyes, of course, are an important feature, and can make or mar a face. It is most important to me that they should be set well apart and large, clear, bright and symmetrically shaped.

It is difficult to say what constitutes a perfect nose. The classic type, for example, would not suit many faces. But it is most essential that the nose should suit the rest of the features; the nose should be in unison with the face. I have seen a slightly retrousse nose that appeared quite beautiful in a piquant face.

I remember once a little Irish girl who sat to me as a model. At first I did not think her anything remarkable. She had a slightly upturned nose, but I soon realised that this tip-tilted little nose suited, not only her face, but her whole form. It was the necessary completion of a saucy, pert-looking little figure.

FEET THAT SPOIL.

The shape of the head is very important, too, as well as its carriage on the shoulders. The perfect necks and throats of the Eastern water-carriers teach us that this is a matter of balance.

The one thing that spoils most women is their feet. The perfect foot is almost impossible to find. I do not know if modern footwear is entirely to blame for this, but shoes could be built on more symmetrical and well-balanced lines.

Feet are greatly developed and improved by correct balance. The Arab women, bearing their heavy water jars on their heads, have not only a wonderful carriage, but have beautiful feet, and an even steady tread, walking without the least apparent effort.

No; I do not despise all aids to beauty. A little make-up improves a woman. Sometimes even the loveliest features are colourless, and a little judiciously applied cosmetic may greatly enhance them.

Even lipstick, if properly and moderately applied, may accentuate well-modelled lips. On the other hand, when one sees a fresh-skinned girl glowing with radiant health, there is no need for make-up. And what can be a more refreshing and charming sight?

GRACEFUL HANDS

Lovely graceful hands—full of expression and beautifully shaped—these, too, must be possessed by the truly lovely woman.

I suppose we are all prejudiced in the favour of our own particular type, but in my opinion English women are as lovely as any women in the world, if not lovelier, and I am sure that you can see a very fair proportion of the world's feminine beauty in the everyday streets of London.

The duchess or the shop-girl—each may be just as beautiful in her own particular way.—"Daily Herald."

## MR. LANSBURY'S PLANS FOR PLAYTIME

—:o:—

### No Railings !

A charter for a new Merrie England was outlined by Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, at the opening of the annual conference of the Association of Parks and Botanic Gardens Superintendents in Glasgow.

He advocated
Sunday games.
Hostels for trampers.
Lovely gardens everywhere.
Paddling-pools and playing-fields.

Sun-bathing shelters and
The removal of park railings.

"My own view," declared Mr. Lansbury, "is that after noon on Sunday parks and open spaces should be as free and open for decent recreation as on week days.

"Bands and good singing should be available everywhere, and churches should do their part in making people understand the saying of our Lord, 'The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath.'"

Mr. Lansbury urged youth to walk more.

"There is," he said, "just a danger that we may forget how to use our limbs and slowly become robots which can only be moved by machinery.

"I hope to see our country dotted with hostels, within which, for a few coppers, a night's shelter can be obtained, and our young people forsaking the beaten tracks and putting aside the prevailing influence of luxury motor-coaches and trains, finding the best fulfilment of a happy holiday in seeing Britain on "shanks' pony."

"We must provide greater spaces for the younger children," continued Mr. Lansbury, "with paddleboat ponds, padding pools and sandpits.

"A good playground, like a good Punch and Judy show, is worth all the doctors and medicine over to be found in village or town.

"In the course of history the people have often clamoured for the 'dis-parking of parks,' that is, the removal of railings. That is what I want now.

"I believe," Mr. Lansbury concluded, "that the more young people are brought up together, the more all that is mysterious disappears from sex knowlege, the more decent clean, and wholesome will men and women become.

"There is nothing to be ashamed of in a decent body, but a diseased mind is something to be thoroughly ashamed of.

"Therefore, I advocate co-education in schools, on the sports field, and in swimming lakes and baths."

## POLICE ACTION CRITICISED

—:o:—

### Men Handcuffed In Public Vehicle.

A vigorous protest was made at the Lewes Court by a solicitor, against the action of the Brighton Police in arresting three smartly dressed young men.

They had been treated as criminals, he said, hustled into a cell at Brighton and brought to Lewes handcuffed in a public conveyance.

The defendants, Roger C. B. Williams, Robert Robson and John Edward Nock, of Newhaven, were charged on remand with stealing a motor-car valued at £140, belonging to Mrs. Whitla, of the Premier Club, Peacehaven.

HEARD CAR GO.

Mrs. Whitla said that on the night of August 24 she left her car outside the club. Just before midnight she heard the car being driven off, and told the police.

She knew the defendants very well, and had previously allowed them the loan of a car. She did not, however, give them permission to use the car on this occasion.

In reply to Major Carter (for the defence), Mrs. Whitla said she would not dream of suggesting that the defendants were stealing the car. She knew they were too honourable for that.

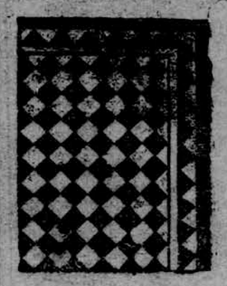
CLERK'S ADVICE.

The Clerk (to the magistrate). In face of that evidence, I think you may dismiss the case.

The magistrates at once discharged the defendants.

Major Carter then made the criticism referred to adding that if the police had communicated with Mrs. Whitla they would have realised that there was no case against his clients.

The chairman replied to Major Carter: "You have made your protest!"—"Daily Herald".



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# COMMUNIST REVIVAL IN CHINA

—:o:—

## Indigenous In Character

### POLICY AND PROGRAMME

(BY MAXWELL S. STEWART.)

There is now in China, as the outside world knows, a widespread, well-organized revolt against the military dictatorshop of Chiang Kai-shek. This is being conducted under the combined leadership of General Yen Hsi-shan, who has been for eighteen years governor of the "model province" of Shansi; Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called Christian General; and General Chang Fa-kwei, who is commander of the famous "iron army" and who is himself allied with the "Kwangsi clique" who have been trying desperately to gain control of Canton during the past year.

But in the midst of the intrigue and struggle between rivall military cliques there has been under way among the people a far more significant movement, which has virtually escaped the attention of writers both here and abroad. Communism, which was apparently dealt its deathblow three years ago, has reappeared greatly strengthened by the internal discord of the war lords, and to-day no less than one-twentieth of the people of China rule themselves through local organizations resembling Soviets. This revolution has consisted primarily of local peasant revolts in isolated sections of the country, but to-day there is a strong Red Army, which is said to number 100,000 men, well intrenched throughout the regions of the middle Yangtze in the very heart of China. This new movement, unlike the revolution of 1927, appears to be indigenous in character, for although the tactics are much the same as those used in the Russian Revolution, there has been apparently no active Russian aid in the present effort. The absence of Russian aid is to be ascribed probably not to lack of interest but to the fact that during the recent Sino-Soviet difficulties all Russian citizens were either withdrawn from the country or requested to leave. It may be that the forced withdrawal of the Soviet advisers has done more than anything else to strengthen the movement, for the Chinese are notably suspicious of foreigners in politics.

These peasant revolts are by no means a new phenomenon in China. It has been said that every revolution in China's three thousand years has been an agrarian revolution. The peasants were the backbone of the Nationalist upheaval in 1927, and it was only after they had been disarmed and scattered that Chiang Kai-shek was able to stage the coup d'etat by which he wrested control of the Central Government from the Civilian groups which were in power at Hankow. Later in 1927 a number of violent agrarian outbreaks, which were put down with great bloodshed, occurred throughout South China. However, in isolated cases the revolutionists were able to organize, even at that time, relatively stable local Soviets, which in some few cases have persisted down to the present time. These peasant revolts have been breaking out with increasing frequency throughout the country. Gradually the isolated sections in which they have occurred, particularly in South and Central China, have been brought under semblance of centralized control, until to-day a large part of eight provinces has fallen under Soviet rule.

The Chinese farmer is probably the most law-abiding man on earth, but he has definitely fixed ideas as to how much taxation and how much looting he ought to put up with before banding together with his fellows against his enemies. The Communists have been quick to utilize the seething discontent of the peasants and have transformed disorganized upheavals into organized revolts of a definite revolutionary character.

So well, indeed, has the organization progressed that the first All-China Soviet Congress was held in Shanghai on May 1, 1930. It was attended by fifty-four delegates from the Soviet districts and from Communist organizations throughout the country. There were eleven representatives from district soviets which are actively functioning in sections of Kwangsi, Kwangtung, West Fukien, East Hupeh, West Hupeh, North Fukien, Southwest Kiangsi, South Anwei, also in a district where the three provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangsi join, and a district along the border of Hupeh and Honan. There were likewise seven representatives from districts which were planning to rose in the provinces of Kiangsu, Anwei, Honan, Chekiang, and Kiangsi. There were eighteen representatives from the more militant trade unions, and seven from the Red army—one delegate from each of seven of the nine army corps. The others were divided among such revolutionary organizations as the League of Communist Youth, the Chinese League of Left-Wing Writers, and the Anti-Imperialist League. It is significant that one of the delegates was only sixteen years of age; the eldest one was only forty-eight.

The Congress discussed such practical issues as what should be the task of these Soviet districts in view of the present political situation in China. It passed a temporary land law. And 'ad interim' code of Labour laws was drawn up and regulations were passed for the guidance of all Soviet organizations. The task and tactics of the Red Army were formally debated and decided upon. A political platform was drawn up embodying ten points, including the following: overthrow of imperialism and the socialization of all banks, factories, and railways; destruction of militarism in China; seizure of land from the landlords without compensation and the introduction of collective farming; abolition of all taxation except a single tax on land; freedom of press and speech and the full right of assembly; the right of self-determination for the minor nationalities included within the Republic of China.

The strength of the Communist movement does not lie entirely with the peasants. There is the Red army referred to above, numbering approximately 100,000 men, which is reputed to be a reasonably effective body. There are said to be 5,000,000 workers in the Red Trade Unions which are dominated by Communist leadership. In the City of Shanghai alone I could name no less than nineteen proletarian magazines and periodicals which are published regularly by Left-Wing organizations.

The strength of the Communists in the cities has been greatly enhanced by the fact that the price of rice has risen to the unheard of figure of doll. 23 a picul—almost twice the normal price. Wages have not gone up proportionately. Moreover, China has probably been hit harder by the phenomenal fall in the value of the silver dollar than she has by all the civil wars and revolutions she has passed through. Within the short period of one year the silver dollar, the national currency of China, has depreciated to little more than half its former value in terms of the currencies on a gold basis. In adddition to suffering resulting from high prices and depreciation of the currency, taxes have been further increased and Customs rates have been raised in order to pay for the civil warfare.

As a result of the civil strife the Government has seemed to lose its grip, and although formerly thousands were executed upon even the slightest suspicion of Communist sympathies, to-day the radicals seem to be working more or less openly with impunity. Just to-day the Anti-Imperialist League, a strong proletarian organization, held a big demonstration on Nanking Road, Shanghai, on the very site of the famous massacre of May 30, 1925. The writer happened to be on the street when two large groups of students, both girls and boys, suddenly appeared shouting slogans at the top of their voices and distributing handbills. No sooner had they put in their appearance than they were charged by a group of armed policemen twice their number, who dispersed them after arresting several of the participants. For a few minutes, however, it looked almost like a repetition of the incident of five years ago, on which occasion the police fired into the mob and killed several students, thereby igniting the Nationalist revolution.

According to the press reports, agitators staged simultaneous demonstrations in two other places on Nanking Road, and altogether twenty-four of them were arrested by the police, while several hundred participated in the demonstration. Indirectly this affair is the outgrowth of the profound labour unrest which has gripped Shanghai as the result of the increasing cost of living coupled with the fact that a number of the largest cotton mills have been compelled to work on a half-time basis only. However, it is significant that to-day's agitation was directed chiefly against the rival Chinese war lords rather than against the foreign mill-owners. The following is a free translation of a typical example of the leaflets distributed:

Workers, strike! Peasants, rise in revolt! Soldiers mutiny! Down with the Militarists! Oppose the second world war! Down with the Imperialistic Kuomintang! Down with the northern "Reorganizanists"! Support Soviet Russia!

Another reads:

Revolt! Organize Soviets!

Take over the land from the land-lords! Organise a "Ready-to-Die" Corps among the oyuth! Oppose rent and loans! Distribute food equally! Join the Red Army!

The Communist movement which I have described has as yet enlisted the support of only a small minority of the Chinese people—it could be suppressed in a very brief time if the various militarists would stop quarreling among themselves long enough to attend to the matter. And yet there seems to be no other promise of unity. There has been a progressive disintegration in China ever since the 1927 revolution. The Kuomingtang, the Nationalist Party, seeems to have very little power to-day, and the Left-Wing of that party under the revolutionary leader Wang Ching-wei has failed to find any support which would enable it to return to power. The Civilian leaders of the Nationalist revolution, Eugene Chen, Madame Sun Yat-sen, and Wang Ching-wei, are not only out of power, but are scattered over the earth.

Paradoxically enough, the gloom which has hung over the country since the failure of the 1927 revolution seems to be lifting now, and there is a widespread feeling that out of the chaos there will yet come some sort of stability. Throughout the twenty years of anarchy which have followed the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty there has been a steady change in the social and economic basis of Chinese society. A modernization of outlook and habits has taken place among millions in the great cities and points of cultural contact. This process of growth and development has been hindered but not greatly retarded by political chaos, and there is every reason for feeling that sooner or later political stability also will be achieved. How or when that will come it is impossible to say, but in view of the lack of alternatives, the significance of the gradually spreading Soviet movement must not be overlooked. The very fact that twenty million peasants have held the rule in their own hands, even temporarily, is bound to influence greatly the future development of China—whether for better or for worse only time can tell.

Much will depend upon the attitude of the foreign Powers. One hears the not unlikely rumour that the Powers are not unfavourable to Nanking's suggestion of joint military action against the Soviet armies. In fact, the French have already co-operated with the Chinese Government in suppressing an agrarian outbreak near the Indo-China border. American and British gunboats have exchanged fire with the Red armies on the upper Yangtze 700 miles in the interior of China. But the outcome of such an intervention is questionable. There is no doubt that in a straight military engagement the Powers could crush any army the Communists could muster, but it is very unlikely that the Reds would allow themselves to be brought into an open encounter. Instead, their tactics to date have been those of guerilla warfare coupled with the judicious use of the strike and boycott. Moreover, the writer is inclined to believe that even though the Powers were invited by Nanking, intervention would be followed by such intense anti-foreign feeling that the results might be directly opposite to those desired.—The New York "Nation."

## A CHANT FOR PROFESSORS

—:o:—

A CHANT for Professors,
Schoolmen.
Men nervous at books,
With invisible hooks
Angling for something in streams
Alien and strange:
Something to change
Books into gold,
Fears into bold
Buccaneer manners.
Neglect to acclaim,
And death into fame.

* * * *

A Chant for Professors,
Men having tea.
Mingling with money,
Men soberly funny
About passionate creds,
About God.
About man and his deeds.

* * * *

A Chant for Professors,
Not these.
Not men on their knees.
Before the Baal of Machines.
For men not bought,
And not sold,
Men alive with a cold
Furious passion,
For men not in fashion.

DAVID BERENBERG in "The World To-morrow".

Deep-Seated
BRONCHIAL TROUBLES

MAYBE climate has weakened your chest and you are subject to bronchial coughs or lung-weakening colds. If so, you will find Peps a priceless boon. Breathing healing pine air from these handy tablets into your lungs every day, will strengthen and protect the weak spots.

When a Peps tablet is dissolved in the mouth, it gives off agreeable antiseptic and healing fumes. These fumes descending with the breath down the bronchials direct to the lungs, soothe and disinfect all membranes of the throat and delicate air tubes.

*PEPS cut Phlegm and Free the Breathing; they stop all Tightness, Soreness, and Wheeziness in the Chest; and Banish the most Stubborn Cough.*

Being a breatheable medicine in handy tablet form, Peps mark a great advance on liquid 'cough-cures.' Peps act *directly* on the breathing tubes where trouble is. Drugby mixtures are merely swallowed into the stomach.

Always keep a supply of Peps tablets handy. Take them regularly to ward off sudden colds and chills and prevent a return of the old chest or lung trouble.

PEPS
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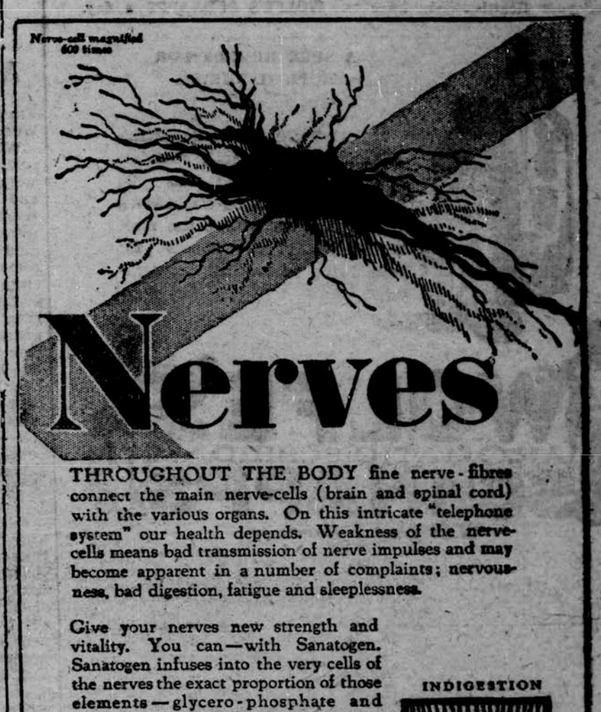
Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell PEPS in handy bottles. Price Re. One. Parcel from agents—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Bernard Rd., Entally, Calcutta; Messrs. A. B. Patel & Co., Ltd., Sharaf Bd., Bombay; Messrs. Duncan Bros. & Co., Ltd., Madras; M. S. Rustomji & Co., Hakimjees St., Karachi, etc., etc. To preserve the volatile medicine every Peps tablet is separately wrapped in pure Cutch. Full directions are enclosed with every bottle and a handy little container.




Nerves

THROUGHOUT THE BODY fine nerve-fibres connect the main nerve-cells (brain and spinal cord) with the various organs. On this intricate "telephone system" our health depends. Weakness of the nerve-cells means bad transmission of nerve impulses and may become apparent in a number of complaints; nervousness, bad digestion, fatigue and sleeplessness.

Give your nerves new strength and vitality. You can—with Sanatogen. Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of the nerves the exact proportion of those elements—glycero-phosphate and albumin—from which new nerve-strength is derived. Sanatogen will quickly conquer nerve-weakness and all its consequences. It will insure perfect health, sound sleep and good digestion. Sanatogen is a food and not a drug, it must do you good because, as a famous physician states: "Sanatogen goes to the very core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a lasting fabric of health."

INDIGESTION

Sanatogen strengthens those nerves which regulate the digestion.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and observe the remarkable effect it will have on *your* health.

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*The True Tonic-Food*
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Price One phial Re. 1-2.
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## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURB.

—:o:—

GANESHKAR NAVRATRA UTSAV.
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.
Place:—Khatav Maharaj's Wadi.
Morning 6-30 to 9-30.
(i) Ganpat Bona Procession.
(ii) Hawking in Swadeshi goods.
Afternoon 3 to 5 (For ladies only.)
(i) Hawking in Swadeshi goods.
(ii) Musical [illegible] by Sj. Khanvilkar's [illegible] Mela.
(iii) Carding and Spinning Demonstration.
(iv) Speeches by
Mrs. Kamalabai Sovani
& Mrs. Kantaben Khandwala.
Night 8 to 10.
(i) Programme by Maharashtra Swami Samarth Mandal.
(ii) Speeches by
Sj. Haribhai Desai
& Sj. Y. K. Khadilkar.

TO WELCOME SJT. H. D. RAJAH.
Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Youth League a public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at Liberty Lodge to welcome Mr. H. D. Rajah, Editor "The Young Liberator" who was recently released from Jail.

—:o:—

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.
During the week ending 20 inst. the total mortality 471 was 4 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.8. These figures compare favourably with those for the 38th week of 1929 when the mortality was 480 and death rate 19.2 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 when the average mortality was 535 and death rate 21.6.

KHADI SEVA SANGH, KHAR.
Under the auspices of the above Sangh a competition in Carding and Spinning will be held on Thursday (2nd October) at Laxmi Nagar, Mandal. Intending competitors should give their names to Mr. D. T. Munim on or before the 20th instant at the above place.

TATA IRON [illegible] STEEL CO. LD.
The adjourned informal meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held in the Office of the Bombay Shareholders' Association (Aga Khan Building Dalal Street) on Thursday (25th inst.) at 5 p.m. to consider the report and accounts issued by the Directors and the steps to be taken with regard to the meeting of the company to be held on the 30th instant.

"PROBLEM OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES."
Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, when Dr. P. G. Solanki and Messrs. G. R. Trivedi, N. S. Chetty, S. V. Phadnis will discuss the Problem of the "Depressed Classes" with special reference to Start Committee's Report Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will preside.

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POONA Made
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SHEWSBURY
GINGERBURY
and
VARIOUS KINDS
OF
BISCUITS
NOW ON MARKET
SEND YOUR ORDER
BY FIRST OPPORTUNITY
H. Nazareth & Co.,
NEXT TO
SHOLAPUR BAZAR
POST OFFICE,
POONA.

A SAFE
and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing
Tonic
THE ATANK
NIGRAH PILLS
[illegible] ONE for a Tie (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
[illegible] (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Branch:—
Kalbadevi Road.

## NATIONAL FLAG ON COTTON EXCHANGE BLDG.

—:o:—

### To Be Hoisted To-morrow.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

A notice has been issued by the Secretary of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., informing all members that in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Board of Directors on the 20th instant, the ceremony of hoisting the National Flag on the Cotton Exchange Buildings, will be performed on Thursday (the 25th instant) at 1-30 p.m.

## DEPUTATION WAITS ON SJT. NARIMAN.

—:o:—

### Bhiwandi Congress Committee's Hearty Reception.

A deputation of the Bhiwandi Congress Committee and Youth League waited upon Sjt. K. F. Nariman at Andheri to congratulate him on his signal services to the country and the Congress, and wished him a happy and long life.

In reply Sjt. Nariman said that he was highly obliged by their hearty reception and declared that [illegible] he would not fail in his duty to the country to gain independence, and that as soon as he would be all right he would pay a visit to Bhiwandi. The deputation parted after bidding farewell to Vir Nariman.

## NATIONAL MILITIA SWADESHI BAZAR.

—:o:—

The National Militia Swadeshi Bazar is receiving great response from the ever-generous public of Bombay. Yesterday's number of visitors was another proof. The Volunteers as well as stall-holders were very busy for the last two days. The Bazar has been gaily decorated by Mr. Jehangir B. Irani.

Yesterday a large number of ladies visited the Bizar. The amusement programme under the guidance of Mr. Dharu proved to be very Successful.

TO 'DAY'S ATTRACTION.
6-30 p.m. Rastriya Dalvijya Mala (Short Dialogues and National Songs.)
8-30 p.m. "The Lover" Produced by Kohinoor United Artists. Featuring Miss. Shanta Kumari and Mr. Khalil.

## DESH-SEWIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

Picketing Sewikas are requested to come for picketing to-day (Wednesday) at the time assigned to them.

The Silver Machine is working as usual between 12.30 and 5 p.m.

Some Members of the Committee will visit the Dadar Classes to-day (Wednesday) between 2 and 4 p.m.

NOT OUR SANGHA.
A few inquiries have been made asking us whether the Desh Sewa Sangh is the same as the Desh Sewika Sangh. We wish to inform the public that the Desh Sewa Sangh is a body which has absolutely no connexion with the Desh Sewika Sangh.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
A public meeting of the Dock-workers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. under the Presidentship of Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta at Keshawji Bdg. Carnac Bunder, when Sjts. Waman Kabadi, Nirbhayram Popat, G. L. Khandalkar, Abdul Musjid, Babu Kalyan and others will speak on "Present struggle and the duty of the Dock-workers."

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.
There will be drill demonstration and national songs by the Hindustani Seva Dal lady volunteers at Dabholkar's Wadi, near Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi at 9 p.m. to-day (Wednesday.)

The advance Drill of the Hindustani Seva Dal, will be taken by the Organiser of the Dal, on Thursday, on the Gowalia Tank Maidan, at 7 a.m. sharp. All Volunteers who have given their names should attend in time.

Mr. M. Pal has been appointed as a Secretary of The Hindustani Seva Dal as the Ex-Secretary Miss. Dilshid Sayyad has been convicted and sent to jail, for editing the 'Congress Bulletin."

Bombay—The death occurred of Khan Bahadur Gullammohiuddin, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, at Green's Hotel, Bombay, this morning. The deceased belonged to Raipur and came from a distinguished Mussalman Family. After graduating at Allahabad he took his law Tripos at Cambridge and was called to the Bar in 1910. On his return he practised at Raipur. Later he was appointed Public Prosecutor and was a member of the Legislative Council for nine years.—A.P.

## NO JUSTIFICATION FOR FORCE OR LATHI CHARGE ON WADALA DAY.

—:o:—

### W. T. Hallai And A Friendly Blow!

### CORPORATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

"From the way Dr. Nunan the Police Surgeon and Mr. F. W. Wilson of the "Indian Daily Mail" were behaving on the Garhwal Day I can say that they were humbugging the people." Mr. W. T. Halai made this statement before the Municipal Corporation's Police Excesses Inquiry Committee when his oral evidence was recorded on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Halai was the only witness examined on Tuesday. In the absence of the Chairman Mr. Husainbhai Lalji, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presided.

Mr. Halai had forwarded a lengthy statement covering 12 typed pages in which he had described the various lathi charges to which he had been an eye-witness and had severely criticised the conduct of the police and especially Mr. D. Healy, the Commissioner of Police, whom he held solely responsible for the incident.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR LATHI CHARGE.

"Even if one may be inclined to admit that there was the slightest justification for the use of force or lathi charge on Wadala salt raid there was not the slightest justification for charge at Worli. To say in the mildest terms it was a wanton action on the part of one of our colleague Corporator Mr. D. Healy."

Questioned by Mr. B. T. Desai Mr. Halai said that from the inquiries he had made and from what he saw when he was on the spot he could say that firing at Bhendi Bazar was quite unnecessary. The crowd was excited, but it was not violent and the situation did not call for firing.

"NOVELTIES IN INJURIES."
The occasion of Volunteer's rally day in the Azad Maidan, according to Mr. Halai furnished certain novelties in the infliction of injuries.

"HUMBUGGING THE PEOPLE."
When questioned about the Garhwal Day incidents when the witness was working as a Red Cross man and was saved in time by Dr. Ved when an European official had lifted his 'lathi', to give a blow over his head. He alleged that Dr. Nunan who was on the scene was not helping the injured. He was directing the operations and it appeared that he (Dr. Nunan) and Mr. F. W. Wilson of the "I. D. M." were humbugging the people. "Dr. Nunan", the witness said, "seemed to be busy on his legs."

Replying to a question of Mr. M. G. Kapadia witness said that he knew the European officer who was about to give him a blow but refused to give his name to a further question he said that formerly they were friends.

A "FRIENDLY BLOW."
Dr. Deshmukh:—Then he must have done it in a friendly fashion. (Laughter.)

Witness:—At least to me it did not seem to be so.

Mr. Boman-Behram asked the witness what he meant by saying that Mr. Wilson and Dr. Nunan were humbugging the people. The witness replied that their general attitude and the subsequent writings of Mr. Wilson in the "I. D. M." gave him that idea.

Mr. V. C. Setalvad:—How do you say that? That might have been Mr. Wilson's honest opinion.

Witness:—I think it was more an attempt to sell half-penny paper. (Laughter.)

WHAT WILSON HAS DONE.
When examined by Mr. V. C. Setalvad the witness repeated the same replies.

Mr. Setalvad.—Do you know that sometime Mr. Wilson has attacked the officials equally vehemently. Do you mean to say that he humbugged the officials also?

Witness:—I have told once that it was more an attempt to sell a half-penny paper than matter of honest opinion.

BHENDI BAZAR SERGEANT PROMOTED.
To further questions witness replied that inquiries made by him went to show that the Sergeant who was responsible for the trouble in Bhendi Bazar had been transferred to some other department and probably on a higher pay.

The Committee will meet to-day at 5 p.m.

### *Popularising The Bombay Youth League Manifesto.*

—:o:—

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Youth League and the Swatantra Bharat Sabha, the following public meetings have been arranged to support the manifesto that has been recently issued by the League suggesting to the Congress to adopt an economic programme with a view to stiffen the nationalist movement for complete national independence and to protest against the action of those Indians attending the Round Table Conference.

WEDNESDAY, at 9 p.m.:—Laxmi Nagar, Khar: Chairman: Prof. D. Kosambi.

THURSDAY, at 9 p.m.:—Old Dhikhal Wadi, Tardeo: Chairman: Mr. H. D. Rajah.

FRIDAY, at 9 p.m.:—Dhuru Hall, Dadar; Chairman: Dr. G. Y. Chitnis.

SATURDAY, at 6-30 p.m.:—Blavatsky Hall, Chowpatty: Chairman: Prof. D. Kosambi.

Amongst the speakers will be Pandit Sumanta, Messrs. Patil, J. L. Kandhalkar, S. Mapamker, Abdul Rashid, Karnik, Shetty, Sunder Kabadi, Abubai, Acharya and A. T. Shaikh.

## Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

—:o:—

### NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.
New York, Sept. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.95 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.92 |
| Difference | —.03 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.87 |
| Difference | —.08 |

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 207
Ginning Report:—37,30,000 Bales.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.
Liverpool, Sept. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 5.95 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 5.91 |
| Difference | —.9[illegible] |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 5.89 |
| Difference | |

### LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Sept. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 17-1-[illegible] Unchanged |
| Silver Forward | 17-[illegible] Unchanged |

Market steady.

### BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 13-3-0 |
| Settlement | 13-2-0 |

## SMT. DEVIBEN PATTANI 13th "SARDAR."

—:o:—

(Through Dholera Satyagraha Samiti.)

RANPUR, Sept. 22.

The War Council of Dholera Satyagraha Samiti has elected Shreemati Deviben Pattani of the celebrated family of Zanda Bhattji as the thirteenth Sardar in place of Sjt. Karsondas Manek, twelfth Sardar arrested under Section 117. Smt. Deviben Pattani has been working in this taluka for the last three months among women. With the election of a lady of the type of Deviben Pattani as thirteenth Sardar a new chapter in Dholera fight opens. The War Council has passed a resolution of congratulations to Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah who is a Kathiawadi and who is elected by the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as Bombay has honoured Kathiawad in honouring Virchand Shah.

## VILLE PARLE VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

(Through Satyagraha Committee.)

VILLE PARLE, Sept. 22.

In connection with the Gandhi Week, the Ville Parle Camp had organized public sale of contraband salt in Kurla, Bandra and Chembur. Yesterday one volunteer was arrested at Bandra and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Yesterday evening the police prevented the salt pyrocession and arrested 22 volunteers at Chembur. But after snatching away the salt 16 were released and Sjt. Upadhyaya, the Captain of the Ville Parle Camp, and Mr. Hattangadi the Vice-Captain, with four others were kept.

The City Magistrate of Kurla sentenced these arrested volunteers to-day to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine, in default one month more.

## REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 20 Sep. 1930.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sterling purchased in India | 4,730,000 |
| Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury | 663,491 (a) |
| Total | 4,803,491 |

## SUIT AGAINST BOMBAY KNIGHTS.

—:o:—

### Alleged Liability As Company Directors.

Sir Dinshaw Edulji Watcha, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, Sir Mahmodbhoy Hajibhoy and Mr. Meyer Nissim figured as dependants in a suit now being heard by Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court. The plaintiffs Poonsey Devsey and Co. doing business at Mandvi are seeking to recover Rs. 7061 from them, contending that they, as the Directors of the Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works Ltd., (now in liquidation), had personally guaranteed payments for the liabilities of the company in respect of the plaintiffs dealings.

The plaintiffs alleged that the said oil works were in financial difficulties and wanted moneys for carrying on their business in October, 1924. The plaintiffs had dealings with the Oil Works since April, 1924, and since they came to know of the financial position they stopped their dealings with the Oil Works. The defendants, it was alleged, thereafter requested the plaintiffs to continue their dealings, advance moneys and supply goods to the Oil Work which the plaintiffs agreed to do on the defendants guaranteeing payment of the amount due by the works to the plaintiffs in respect of the dealings. The plaintiffs thereafter had also sent a letter to the defendants as asked by them embodying the terms of the agreement. On the assurance of the defendants that their terms had been accepted the plaintiff advanced various sums of money to the defendants as director and supplied goods to the Oil Works and debited them in their account headed "Account of the Directors of the Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works." The defendants had repaid Rs. 2,500 and there was still owing to the plaintiffs Rs. 7,061-0-9. The Oil Works went into liquidation in June, 1925. Correspondence ensued thereafter in which the defendants denied their personal liability to the plaintiffs.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT.
In the course of their written statement the defendants state that Mr. L. D. Doshi, one of the directors and agent of the Oil Works, was managing the Works in October, 1924, the directors found that Mr. Doshi's management was not satisfactory and entrusted the affairs of the Works to Mr. M. A. J. Noble. They did not know that the plaintiffs had any dealings with the Oil Works until any person representing himself as Poonsey Devsey called on them in October, 1924. Mr. Noble also informed the directors that it appeared from records that Mr. Doshi had received moneys for and in the name of the company from the plaintiffs and had hypothecated some of the company's goods with them and that the plaintiffs were willing to finance the Company. The directors required the plaintiffs to record in writing their terms of offer. The defendants denied that the plaintiffs supplied goods and advanced moneys to the Works and that on the assurance of the defendant the plaintiffs' terms were accepted. The defendants also denied that the plaintiffs' terms were ever accepted by the defendant or directors of the Oil Works. The sum of Rs. 2,500 was repaid by the Works.

Mr. M. V. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Dayalji and Dipchand, appeared for the plaintiffs.

The case is proceeding.

## "KEY TO SWARAJ IS NOT WITH GANDHIJI OR IRWIN."

(Continued from page 1.)

While Mr. Mozawalla was addressing the meeting some persons tried to interrupt him by objecting to the photos of leaders which was kept in front of the president's table and were garlanded for some time these interruptions continued but Mr. Mozawalla could finish his speech.

HOOLIGANS ON THE SCENE.
He was followed by Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim. While Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim was addressing a party of about half a dozen hooligans armed with lathis entered the meeting place and tried to create trouble. One of them rush towards the dais and broke one of the Kitson lamp with a lathi blow. He was trying to break another but was prevented by the Congress volunteers.

POLICE ARRIVE.
This appearance of hooligans and their brandishing of lathis created a general panic and the audience began to disperse. Meanwhile somebody informed the police and a posse of about 15 policemen accompanied by a sergeant and a sub-inspector arrived on the scene. The police dispersed the crowds with a mild lathi charge which resulted in minor injuries to one or two persons. As soon as the police party arrived the hooligans disappeared from the scene.

NO FAITH IN R. T. C. DELEGATES.
The audience again resumed [illegible]

Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim resumed his speech and at the end moved a resolution to the effect that Wadala had no faith in the R. T. C. and those persons who were sent as their representatives.

Maulvi Ismail Sarti seconded the resolution which was put to vote by the president and was accepted unanimously.

The audience which numbered several thousands gradually dispersed and no untoward incident happened afterwards.

# STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

## BOARD'S DECISION AWAITED

### Undertone Weak.

The deputation of the Stock Exchange Board consisting of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President, Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan, Vice-President and Mr. Jamnadas Morarji waited on the Finance Member to the Government of Bombay at Poona yesterday and returned here to-day.

It is reported that the deputation has failed in its object of keeping both forward and cash business closed. The Government has showed its willingness to support continuance of the period of moratorium in the Stock Exchange provided there are no legal difficulties. In the mean time those who desire to make cash transactions will be allowed to do so under certain safeguards.

So far there is no official statement from the Board. The Directors of the Board met this afternoon to consider the situation in the light of reported Government proposals. The Board will meet again at 12 noon on Wednesday.

There are talks of reducing 5 and 10 per cent. in prices according to the circumstances, but it must be remembered that Tata Ordinary Shares have already declined about 33 per cent. from Rs. 40 to Rs. 26. Every share on the forward list has declined.

Cash business was done to-day as under:—
Indian Mfg. 1100.
Kasturchand 9-14.
Nagpur P. 467-8.
Morarji Goculdas 395.
Indian Cotton Press 163-12.
Bhurtapur Press 247-8.
Gujarat Rails 67-8.
Tapti X.D. 681-14.
Imperial Bank 1232-8.
Imperial Bank (New) 307-8.
Central Bank 14-10.
Andhra Ordi. 595.
Tapti Hydro P. 106-4.
Tata Power Ordi. 421-4.
Tata Hydro P. 106-4.
Kaini Delhi. 610.
Shahabad Cement 132-8.
New India 18.
Scindia 6-11.
Tata Steel 2nd P. 47-4.
Port Canning 587-8.
Tata Oil 11-4.
Bombay Telephone 42-8.
Bombay Burma (New) 222-8.
B. B. Petrol 3-1.

## ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

### Madras Unlucky To Lose Against Cawnpore.

Madras failed to settle down in the opening half against Cawnpore, and paid the penalty, when they lost a closely contested game by 5 points to 5 yesterday at the Cooperage, in the second round of the All-India Rugby Tournament. Although Madras kicked off they were early on the defensive, Palmer touching down to save a dangerous situation. Play was of a tame order for the first twenty minutes. Archer bout of passing by the Cawnpore threequarters resulted in Caldwell scoring a try. The same player had down the wing after intercepting a pass and although tackled by Parsey got rid of the ball for Tiffany to score a try. Tiffany failed to convert. Cawnpore led by 7 points to nil at half-time.

After the interval there was a great change in the game, Madras gaining the upper hand. Ramsay ran forty yards and scored a splendid try, which taking the kick converted in excellent style. Madras attacked repeatedly but were very unfortunate in not increasing their score. Full-time came with Cawnpore winners of a good game by the bad obtained in the first half.

Results:—
Cawnpore 7 points (1 dropped goal and 1 try).
Madras 5 points (1 goal).

The teams are as follows:—
Madras Gymkhana:—Davis (Captain); Jones, Ramsay, Kewley and Palmer; Dodd and Kilpatrick; Patterson, Clifford, Armstrong, Parsey, McLellan, Thomas, Archer and King Pearce.
Cawnpore:—Humphries; Beaford, Tiffany, Caldwell and Beadle; Davies and Lewis; Crighton, Jarrett, Hoole, Jones, Marsh, Bellis, Innes and Coulter.
Referee: Mr. C. H. Critchley.
TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-40 P.M.
Semi-Final.

## INDIA AND SCOTLAND AT TENNIS.

—:o:—

### Miss Sandilands's Success.

At the Chenegales tennis tournament on the first day the match between India and Scotland resulted as follows:—

Madan Mohan beat A. W. Hill 3—6, 6—2, 9—7.
A. A. Fyzee beat I. G. Collins 3—0, 1—5, 6—2, 4—6, 8—6.
Ranbhir Singh beat J. T. Hill 3—0, 6—1, 8—1.
Miss Sandison beat Miss Mason 10—12, 6—2, 8—6.
I. G. Collins and V. Woodhawke beat Ranbhir Singh and Madan Mohan 6—1, 6—2.
J. T. Hill and Miss Barr beat A. A. Fyzee and Miss Simon 6—2, 7—5.

## Eight Women Pickets Arrested.

—:o:—

NADIAD, September 22.

Eight women picketers picketing at liquor shops at Mahamedabad were arrested yesterday. One of them has a child in arms aged six months.—A. P.

## MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

### Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

B C Rate T T 1/5 21/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Feb
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5 13/16 Near.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mch
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Dec. Jan.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 13/16 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 31/32 Oct.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 314
Banks Buying D D 92A
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 127 3/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 124 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 157 1/4
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 31/32 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 23rd inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 22nd inst.
London/Paris 123.75 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.86 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.045 22nd inst.
London/Italy 92.80 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—steady.
Gold £4-5-0 3/4 20th inst. £4-5-0 3/4 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 16 13/16 20th inst. 17 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 16 7/8 20th inst. 17 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 7/8 20th inst. 37 1/4 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/16 p. c. 20th inst. 2 1/16 p. c. 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 11/16 p. c. 20th inst. 2 5/16 p. c. 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/2 per cent. 3 Mons. 3 per cent 6 Mos. 3 per cent 12 Mons. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

## BENGAL JUTE CRISIS.

—:o:—

### Deputation To The Governor.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

A Deputation consisting of the Maharaja of Kasimbazar, the Rajah Bahadur of Nashipur, Lt. R. P. Singh Roy, Mouvi Abdul Karim, Mr. H. P. Baranda of Bengal Jute Dealers Association and Mr. N. C. Sen Gupta of Krishak and Rayat Sabha waited on His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson yesterday and urged His Excellency to call a conference of all the interests in the jute industry with a view to remedying the present situation arising out of the low level of the prices. The Deputation urged in a Memorandum that measures should be taken to ensure shorter crops for the next few years, that the Government should announce that they would be prepared if necessary to buy, say, thirty lakhs of bales at any price below the equivalent of Rs. 30 per bale for the first quality, that generous loans and banking assistance should be given to cultivators and steps taken to regulate the supply of manufactured goods so that it did not exceed the demand. Dr. N. C. Sen Gupta proposed to introduce a Bill in the Bengal Legislative Council with a view to regulating and controlling the jute crop.—A. P.

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—:o:—

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Followed by Questions and Answers

—:o:—

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 24 1930

## HYPOCRISY IN EXCELSIS.

—:o:—

"One would say that there appears to be neglect on the part of the people to elect to municipal bodies men who will not in a very large proportion of cases act in general principle like the bosses of the bad old days." It sounds like a mild criticism of corruption, associated with American politics, made by an American like Upton Sinclair or some liberal-minded Englishman. But it is merely a plea against self-government in India advanced by an Anglo-Indian contemporary. Intellectual honesty has always been at a very low discount in Anglo-India. One finds references and to spare made with an obvious chuckle to corruption and crime rampant in America. Lurid details about bribery in high quarters, robbery and murders by gangsters and gunmen are published with ill-concealed relish. But among those who deny to India her right to freedom on less significant grounds we have yet to find one who could summon enough moral courage to defy his "Uncle Sam" by suggesting that America required the benevolent tutelage of Britain famous in the world as possessing a remarkable genius for Government and administration. There are evidently two sets of contradictory principles to which these lovers of self-government and representative institutions abroad but apologists of tutelage and foreign domination in India owe their allegiance. The arrangement may be convenient enough. It is nonetheless outrageously dishonest and cowardly.

But to proceed. "Perhaps", ingenuously continues our contemporary, "they cannot discover better candidates than they get. Anyhow, what sort of foundations does this state of affairs provide for representative institutions responsible for the grave issues on which not merely the tidiness of the town but the welfare and prosperity of every man, woman and child depend?" There have been and there still exist worse instances of municipal administration in both the old and the New Worlds. But none has ever dreamed of depriving the countries concerned—their number is legion—of representative institutions. Indeed few Englishmen will be found unprepared to advocate these very representative institutions as correctives of evils. The humbug of relating fitness with such institutions is reserved only for dependencies. But this apart what a commentary India's unfitness offers on 150 years of British rule. India cannot get better men. India's towns are untidy, the wealth and prosperity of every man, woman and childr leave every thing to be desired. India is a backward country with no education, no health, no wealth and little civic sense. This is the record of 150 years of benevolent tutelage by a country whose nationals pride themselves on their genius for representative government and administration. And it is on the strength of this record that the world is sought to be hoodwinked into believing that Britain is doing splendid work in India. Not modesty but a sheer sense of justice should check apologists of foreign rule from hinting at the necessity of a further period of tutelage.

## CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY OUTRAGE.

—:o:—

It will be recalled that in connection with the demonstrations following the arrival of Miss Slade at Calcutta there was trouble in the Asutosh Buildings of the University Law College. A Special Committee under the chairmanship of Lieut.-Col. Hassan Suhrawardy and including among others such prominent men as Sir C. V. Raman, Sir Nilratan Sirkar and Principal Urquhart, was appointed by the Syndicate of the University to inquire into the allegations of assault by the Police on Law students in the Asutosh Buildings. The report of the Committee just published contradicts the allegations of Sir Charles Tegart who had sought to excuse the conduct of the police on various grounds. The Committee finds that the "action of the police constituted an outrage on the University and its students for which there was no justification." It further accuses the police of entirely ignoring the University authorities. "The police did not care to ask the University authorities who were actually available on the spot for permission to enter the buildings nor did they report their complaints to them."

The Committee further disbelieves the story "that brickbats or missiles of any kind had been thrown at the police from Asutosh Buildings." Indeed "not only is such a story improbable but there is positive evidence to the contrary." In the light of these findings that the behaviour of the police was unjustifiable and outrageous, the apologia of Sir Charles Tegart amounts to a deliberate affront to the University. We are, therefore, glad to notice that the Committee—it must be noted that none of the members can be accused of being a "Congressman" or even a "sympathiser" of the Congress—has promptly taken up the challenge by demanding reparation from the police. As the Press report says: "Such reparation should, according to the Committee, be full and adequate and should include unqualified apology from the police and adequate punishment of the delinquents." It is upto Lieut.-Col. Suhrawardy to see that the honour of the University is vindicated and their demands accepted.

## WHOM DO THEY REPRESENT?

—:o:—

The two ladies, Mrs. Shah Nawaz and Mr. Subbaroyan who have received the command of the Viceroy to attend the Round Table Conference, should ponder over the ridiculous position in which they put themselves by persisting in representing Indian womanhood at the November farce. Whom do they really represent? As Mrs. Tehamina Joshi, a speaker at the meeting of Bombay women on Monday, held to declare want of confidence in the Conference and to protest against the choice of the two women delegates, observed: 'In the absence of Mahatmaji, and the Congress leaders, the Conference was like a marriage without a bridegroom.'** The Conference was staged by the British Government to hoodwink America and the world". India's daughters in other parts of the country will, we are sure, echo this sentiment. Whom do the two ladies represent? Not the Indian women, because, as Mrs. Hussain Tyebji who presided at Monday's meeting, rightly emphasized: "They were not elected by the women of India but were nominated by the Government". Mrs. Shah Nawaz and Mrs. Subbaroyan will, we hope, realise the disservice they will do to their country's cause by persisting in "representing" India when they are in reality the nominees of the Government.

—:o:—

## LEATHER INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

—:o:—

If one wants the latest and the most convincing example of the Indian Government's speciality of 'How Not To Do Things,' one should see the Report of the Hides Cess Enquiry Committee. The Committee had no doubt their reference very narrowly limited; and so the much wider question of developing the leather industry of India did not come before them, and the Committee, therefore, have not reported on it. But that does not make the question of the Indian Leather Industry the less a most insistent and important one. When, after the World War, there was a scramble for the world's raw materials, the Government of India laid a duty on the export of raw hides from this country, with a marked and substantial preference to the British exporters. That duty was strenuously opposed in this country, and was replaced by a uniform duty for revenue purposes only. The correlation of that duty with the development of the Indian Leather Industry was never considered in all those measures, and crores worth of raw material in this industry was allowed to be dissipated, notwithstanding the fact that Indian imports of finished leather goods aggregated crores upon crores annually. Germany is a great centre of the tanning industry, and one finds India the most considerable and profitable customer. Even in 1927, when the Finance Bill of the year had provided for the removal of the export duty, the Assembly was evenly divided, and the President had to give his casting vote in favour of the 'status quo'.

The present committee was, therefore, appointed as a sort of preliminary investigation to enquire into and report upon the articles on which a cess could be profitable levied in place of the present Hides Export Duty; the constitution, etc. of the Committee which should administer the Cess Fund; and the objects on which the cess fund might be expended. This has no relation, either to the reconciliation of the interests of Indian tanners and exporters of hides; or to the growth of a Tanning and Leather Industry in this country; and that is where the complaint must be repeated of the Government's indifference to the economic interests of this country. Nowhere has it yet been suggested, at least in official quarters, that this case is ripe for investigation by the Tariff Board; while even the purpose now envisaged by a future permanent Committee administering the fund derived from the imposition of a cess on the Indian hides exported is far from the development of a Leather Industry in India.

This particular, preliminary Committee is also not unanimous in its recommendations. They are agreed in recommending that the rate of cess be 1 per cent. 'ad valorem'; that the cess be levied on raw hides and raw skins, and be an export cess only, to be levied according to the existing export duty schedule of Tariff valuations. The permanent Committee instituted will use the cess proceeds to develop the Tanning Industry; somewhat in the same manner as the Central Cotton Committee is supposed to be doing, or the cess on tea exports is supposed to be utilised. The constitution of such a Committee and its functions may be a matter of some interest to those concerned in the business, which, as the Committee note in their concluding paragraph, affords employment to very considerable Indian labour, and the value of which runs into 40, or 50 crores per annum. But the development of this comprehensive Industry is not considered by this Committee, and will very probably not be considered as it should be by the Central Hides Cess Committee, if one is established in accordance with the recommendations of this Report. And so, in the meanwhile, the economic interest ot this country will continue to be neglected.

## *IMAGES.*

—:o:—

(This poem "like the Gulmohur Tree",* is dedicated to all those women who [illegible] by the noblest ideal[illegible] who are working [illegible] shoulder, to-day, [illegible] struggle for India's freedom.)

* * * *

Here is the place
Where lives the sad, bewildered race,
In the heart of this city dark and dull,
Whom noises lull
Unto soulless drifting; and petrol and dust
Kill and rust
The edge of amiable ways and kind—
All left behind.

* * * *

Like a challenge,
Assails our consciousness this whole range
Of horrors: the reek of sweating, the smell
Somewhere from hell.
Where are the cities of our soul,
The far-away goal,
Where the beings of our happy dreaming dwell?
Who shall tell?

* * *

Ashes of love
And hope, the heavy air above
Of disappointment choke our being;
And some fleeing
Corrupt power blasts all grace and beauty,
Till even a moiety
Of living is crushed out, and the air
Sighs out of despair.

* * * *

The summer flowers,
Soft gestures and glad responsive hours
Are dead; and withered the coloured iris
Of sweet memories.
We face the chaos, angry, in revolt,
That has cruelly told
Its tale of woe; and shall we ever rise
Clear from the lies?

* * * *

But you—a woman,
You shall answer the challenge, Happy One!
The bud of your feminine being
Shall promptly fling
This wretchedness, this sense of Sorrow,
Till a happy morrow
Greets you with the freshness of eternal hope
To live and not to grope.

* * * *

You, Preserver!
Terrible is your will of World-Mother.
Calm and potent the protective love
Burning in you.
O mystic Madonna! Civilisations shall turn
To you and yearn
For your worshipping, till an inspired day
Has come to stay.

E. A.

*Published in this journal on 25th May, 1930.

# HOW THEY SAVE THE EMPIRE

## ET TU, MESTON?

(BY "OSIRIS".)

When I said, in the course of a recent article in these columns, that I suspected Fate to be not merely a prosaic school-man, I little thought that my cynical remark contained a deeper, almost prophetic, significance and that the next mail boat was to prove the family likeness the playful Fate bore to the Meredithian Spirit of Comedy and to which I had made an idle allusion.

**MESTONIAN MODESTY.**

My casual analysis of Lord Meston's jocular (an equally cruel) despair would now seem to have been thoroughly vindicated. The noble Lord of Dunottar, ex-satrap of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and powerful 'Tuchun' of the Imperial Conference fame, would now appear to be as modest as he is inclined to a Nietzschean type of pessimism. Modesty, I know, is a rare and admirable virtue (I am always cultivating it although it is considered an attribute of femininity); but one may not have too much of a good thing. That is, however what the great wise, noble Lord of Dunottar has done; his lordship was, if I may presume to say so, bashfully modest. When the noble Lord made us the gift of a string of news-paperesque (I had almost said "The Morning Post"-leader-writeresque) adjectives that the noble speech of Milton, Shakespeare and Shaw could yield to Empire-building modernity, "apropos" the pro-Indian Nationalist propaganda, I, for one, had not dreamt that this pontifical critic of Indo-American wickednesses had set himself up in rivalry to that blameless representative of Oxford learning and of Rabindranathapolitanism, Dr. Thompson, and Sir John Simon. "That will never do, your Lordship" one had almost said after the hack critical manner. What exquisite modesty! One almost sheds a tear of beatific ecstasy.

**A DOGMATIC PILATE.**

And now the Lord of Dunottar speaks:—

Nationalism under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in India is not the struggle of a people for liberty and political unity, generally termed nationalism, but a contest between reactionary Hinduism and modern Western ideas as exemplified by British rule.

Does not modesty walk arm in arm with originality? The glamour of what must be described as an almost Einsteinian theory of Imperial relativity may stagger the ordinary, sober minded person, I admit. But Truth . . . you may murmur as probably the audience of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown must have murmured. But what is Truth? to quote that worn out tag, if also to add to the wisdom of the bungling, Roman bounder, Pilate in terms of the Mestonian theory:—"Truth is relative, ladies and gentlemen, and Truth must conform to the needs of the British Empire." After this, it is needless to say what mental reactions induced the famous wave of pessimism in this noble saviour of the British Empire.

**EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.**

We are, of course, disappointed at the eagle of American freedom not fluttering down to the predatory feet of the noble lord. The eagle would seem to have fluttered down instead a gesture that is familiar to London's street urchins but which is difficult of description in print as the editor of this journal is certain to make trouble about it. But I feel almost inspired to dwell on it and insist that my readers have a pictorial image of it by perusing the polite letter press the weekly "Graphic" recently printed under Mahatma Gandhi's picture which, in the opinion of the connoisseur editor of the Imperial journal neatly describes the Mahatma's attitude towards Britain. The English professor of Bengali may sub-edit American authors like Dr. Sunderland and educate the countrymen of H. L. Mencken. Sir John Simon may hawk, with similar enthusiasm, the Christian piety of his Imperial Liberalism. Lord Meston certainly excels them both in this super-Christian propaganda. And it is to this English Lord that Nationalist India owes a deep debt of gratitude for spreading the real propaganda of that Nationalism in the States.

# STUDIES IN THE TEACHING OF GANDHIJI

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## TRUTH, LOYAL ALLY OF NON-VIOLENCE.

(BY VERRIER ELWIN.)

There is no grander sight in the whole world than that of a man seeking for Truth regardless of the consequences. For Truth is a prize which can only be attained by those who are utterly self-less and possessed by a pure-hearted courage. Thus followed, the path of Truth will almost inevitably lead to a Cross. "Search after Truth", says Gandhiji, "pre-supposes penance, therefore one has to suffer—nay even die for it." "Adoration of Truth demands the devotee's life."

**THE SOVEREIGN PRINCIPLE.**

This ideal of Truth is, for Gandhiji, rooted in his vision of the nature of God. "The word 'Satya' is derived from 'Sat', meaning 'to be'. 'Satya' then is being. Nothing but Truth has existence. Hence the definition of God is 'Sat'. Better that Truth should be called God than God Truth." "For me", he says in the introduction to 'The story of My Experiments with Truth', "truth is the sovereign principle, which includes numerous other principles. This truth is not only truthfulness in word, but truthfulness in thought also, and not only the relative truth of our conception, but the Absolute Truth, the Eternal Principle, that is God. . . . . I worship God as Truth only. I have not yet found Him, but I am seeking after Him. I am prepared to sacrifice the things dearest to me in pursuit of this quest. Even if the sacrifice demanded be my very life I hope I may be prepared to give it . . . Often in my progress I have had faint glimpses of the Absolute Truth, God and daily conviction is growing upon me that He alone is real and all else is unreal." On resuming the editorship of "Young India" in 1924, Gandhiji declared, "I want to see God face to face. God I 'know' is Truth. For me the only certain means of knowing God is non-violence—Ahimsa—love. I live for India's freedom and would die for it, because it is part of Truth. Only a free India can worship the true God."

**TRUTH IS GOD.**

In this last quotation we get a hint of the great principle that Truth contains in itself all other moral values. For this reason, Truth is placed first among the observances of the Ashram at Sabarmati. "Truth is God, the one and only Reality. All other observances take their rise from the quest for, and the worship of, Truth." Truth is the foundation of art. "Truth is the first thing to be sought for, and Beauty and Goodness will then be added to you. That is what Christ really taught in the Sermon on the Mount. Jesus was to my mind a supreme artist because he saw and expressed Truth: and so was Muhammad. Scholars say that the Quran is the most perfect composition in all Arabic literature. Because both of them strove first for Truth, therefore the grace of expression naturally came in. Yet neither Jesus nor Muhammad wrote on Art. That is the Truth and Beauty I crave for, live for, and would die for."

**SELF-CONTROL.**

Truth is even more obviously the basis, as well as the goal, of knowledge. "Where there is Truth, there is knowledge—pure and simple. Where Truth is not pure, knowledge cannot exist."

Truth is intimately connected with self-control. "All our principles", writes Gandhiji from his prison-cell, "arise out of the main one—Truth. How can one who attempted to realise Truth, worship sensual passion? We know of no one who has realised Truth by leading a sensual life."

Above all, Truth is the loyal ally of Non-violence. "Search after Truth without non violence is impossible. Non-violence and Truth are inseparable like the two sides of a coin. Non-violence is the means and Truth the aim. Truth is God and there is only one way to realise Him and that is the

(Continued on Page 7.)

## *NOTES OF THE D[illegible]*

**Mr. V. J. Patel.**

There are a few questions [illegible] one feels irresistibly inclined [illegible] ask in connection with the [illegible] ment that has been accorded [illegible] Mr. Vithalbai Patel. Why, in [illegible] first place, was he not transf[illegible] to his own province as was [illegible] in the cases of his distinguis[illegible] colleagues arrested and con[illegible] in Delhi? There is not a [illegible] official who can plead ignor[illegible] of Mr. Patel and the Presidency [illegible] which he belongs. But, if as [illegible] been suggested, he was not [illegible] to Bombay because he had [illegible] ingly given Delhi and Simla [illegible] the places of his residence, then [illegible] was he not transferred to Guja[illegible] along with Dr. Ansari, Lala Du[illegible] chand and Sardar Mangalsing? [illegible] Why was he sent to Ambala? [illegible] having been sent to Ambala why [illegible] it that since his arrival there [illegible] has not been allowed any [illegible] views nor has he been [illegible] with any newspaper? Is it [illegible] posed to isolate him?

**Patna Magistrate's Brilliant [illegible] covery.**

The whole of India is [illegible] thanks to the brilliant efforts [illegible] Mr. Stewart and others of his [illegible] with the dangerous possibili[illegible] of a 'Gandhi cap, a National [illegible] or a 'takli.' But the remarka[illegible] discovery of Mr. B. K. Roy, [illegible] Divisional Officer, Patna City, [illegible] the effect that the very pres[illegible] of Congress volunteers is injur[illegible] to the health of people living [illegible] the neighbourhood must make [illegible] ingenious Stewarts blush with [illegible] sense of utter inferiority. [illegible] Roy's discovery of the Con[illegible] bacillus equal in virulence to t[illegible] of cholera and plague must [illegible] him among the half a dozen [illegible] dical scientists who have con[illegible] red really priceless boons on [illegible] manity. We have no doubt t[illegible] his greatness will be recogni[illegible] in the shape of the Fellowship [illegible] the Royal Society. Meanwhi[illegible] we advise him to go on leave [illegible] a complete rest, which he [illegible] cently deserves, at Ranchi wh[illegible] also happens to be the summ[illegible] capital of Bihar and Orissa.

**Anglo-India Is Irritated.**

As was only to be expected Do[illegible] tor Suhrawardy's bitter[illegible] against the personnel of the Ro[illegible] Table Conference has [illegible] wounded Anglo-India. And smi[illegible] ing under the pain thus [illegible] Anglo-India hits up by poin[illegible] to the "significance" of Dr. S[illegible] rawardy's proposals made [illegible] the announcement of the na[illegible] of the delegates to the Lon[illegible] Conference". He is also [illegible] minded, rather aptly, of "sour grapes". With all this we agree unreservedly and heartily. But when Dr. Suhrawardy is furious accused of stabbing Lord Irwin in the back we cannot but sympathise with Anglo-India. Yet it is a little curious that those who are accusing Dr. Suhrawardy of cowardly crime are exactly the people who are encouraging the Liberals and Independents to stab the Congress in the back by [illegible] canting what they had freely been confessing before.

**Director Of Information Wakes Up!**

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued a Press Note contradicting statements that "have frequently been made both in the press and elsewhere that the prison warders in the Visapur Jail are recruited from Criminal Tribes and that they are 'dangerous criminals'". To prove his contention the Director has taken the trouble of going into the statistics of the distribution of the "warder staff" by caste and religion "at the time of a recent visitation of the jail." The conscientious thoroughness of the Director is admirable. But it is surprising that the Director has not thought fit to refer to other statements—and very serious statements—that have very frequently been made both in the press and elsewhere, in regard to Visapur. Has the Director any other result of "a recent visitation of the jail" more important than details about the 'warder staff' to communicate to the public? Or is it really a fact that the Director of Information Bombay, is, too completely absorbed in his own sense of values to be able to pay attention to matters that have been gravely exercising the public mind?

**Servants of India Society's Instructions.**

According to a press report the Servants of India Society has written to Mr. Srinivasa Sastri that he may attend the Round Table Conference. But the Society is also reported to have instructed him "to agree to no scheme which gave India anything short of the National demand". Unless the Society has modified its concept of the National demand we do not see how the permission and the instruction to Mr. Sastri can be reconciled to one another. For the basic point in the National demand, which Mr. Sastri [illegible] has been urging as strongly as for instance, Mahatma Gandhi or Doctor Besant, has already been rejected by the Government. It would have been better for the Society to instruct Mr. Sastri not to attend a Conference which obviously cannot win [illegible] right to secure

# INDIAN SALT INDUSTRY.

## Wanted Immediate Protection.

### RESOLUTIONS OF SALT MANUFACTURERS' CONFERENCE

The Conference of all Indian salt manufacturers fully representative of Aden, Karachi, Okha, Bombay and Jodhpur salt manufacturers supplying salt to Bengal was held in the hall of Indian Merchants' Chamber on Tuesday to consider the report of the Tariff Board on salt and the recent communique issued by the Government on the subject. Sir Chunilal Mehta presided at this Conference.

In opening the proceedings he stated that in presiding over the deliberations of the Conference he did not desire to make in his personal capacity any contributions to the deliberations of the Conference, but he had welcomed the opportunity only with a view to hear the views of the manufacturers themselves so that the information that he may gain at the Conference may be of great assistance to the Government Committee over which he is to preside.

The Conference unanimously resolved to send a telegram to the Government of India urging immediate action as recommended by the Tariff Board in paragraph 101 for the purpose of securing immediate interim measures. The Conference accepted the price as recommended by the Tariff Board and proposed that the Government should take over immediately all stocks of salt now in golas on the basis of all Indian salt including Aden, Karachi and Okha at standard prices as recommended by the Tariff Board and all foreign gola stocks at rates at which Government can purchase similar foreign salt or at market rates prevailing on twelfth September date of issue of Tariff Board Report.

The Conference emphatically stated that this differentiation was justified because the Tariff Board had very conclusively proved that the Indian salt cannot be sold economically under their standard rates and that foreign importers have no grounds to complain at purchase by the Government at rates fixed by themselves by their own deliberate action. The Conference also strongly recommends to the Government that it should arrange sales through the existing distributing agencies, and immediately take measures for restricting import of foreign salt which should only be purchased at the lowest price obtainable to the extent to which requirements of the market cannot be met from Indian sources. The Conference laid special stress on the extremely critical position created by forcign importers which had the effect of crushing out Indian industries and requested the Government to give to it immediate relief as suggested by the Tariff Board.

The Conference then resolved on the formation of an All-India Association of Indian salt manufacturers and appointed Mr. Kapilram Vakil as a Secretary.

The Conference terminated with a vote of thanks to the President.

# PUBLIC SERVICES OF LATE J. BAPTISTA.

## Tribute By Bench And Bar.

When the Hon'be Mr. Justice Mirza took his seat at the High Court to-day he made a reference to the death of Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law.

His Lordship said that the Bar had sustained a great loss by reason of the death of Mr. Baptista, who had been practising for the last 31 years. During his career at the Bar, Mr. Baptista had earned the highest respect both of the Bench as well as of his colleagues, at the Bar by reason of his uniform courtesy.

Mr. Baptista was well-trained to be one of the leaders of the Bar, but public life had greater attractions for him, and he practically sacrificed his career at the bar in the cause of public service. Mr. Baptista was a conspicuous success in public life; he never sought cheap popularity and was always for doing solid work. His work in the Municipal Corporation and in the political sphere was well known. In the cases that he conducted in this Court, he won the admiration of the Bench by his deal and industry, and painstaking devotion to the cause of justice. By reason of his sterling qualities he had made innumerable friends at the Bar and in public life. "We all very much regret," his Lordship concluded, "that he had been taken away from our midst."

"GREAT TALENTS."

Mr. Bahaduji, replying, said that both personally and on behalf of the Bar he fully associated himself with the observation that had been made by his Lordship. Mr. Baptista was a man possessed of great talents, and were it not for his inclination to work for the public, he would have been to-day one of the leaders of the Bar. His desire for public service at the sacrifice of a large practice in this Court showed the sincerity of the man. "We have been missing his cheery personality here for the last few years," Mr. Bahadurji observed, "and now to the sorrow of his numerous friends that personality has been removed for ever from this world."

# NEW AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES.

## For Next Parliamentary Sessions

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Rugby.—Two bills dealing with agriculture will be introduced by the Government during the next Parliamentary session. One of these will be designed to place unemployment workers on holdings of five acres or less. The Ministry of Agriculture would take powers to buy seeds and implements for men and to market their produce.

The second bill will deal with the organisation of agricultural products. Where majority of producers desired marketing organisations, the Ministry would be empowered, under the Bill, to compel all producers to join the organisation.—B. O. W.

## Army Entrance Examination.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

It is notified that three vacancies at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will be offered for competition at the Army Entrance Examination to be held in Delhi in November, 1930.—A. P.

# STUDIES IN THE TEACHING OF GANDHIJI.

(Cotton From Page 6.)

path of non-violence which we must never abandon." Satyagraha literally means insistence on Truth, and this insistence arms the votary with matchless power.

### "RELATIVE TRUTH."

Now all this means that if ever we are to find the Absolute Truth, which is God, we must be faithful in every detail to what Gandhiji calls "relative Truth," that is to say all those little unremembered duties of honesty and faithfulness which daily confront us in our ordinary life. "As long as I have not realised the Absolute Truth, so long must I hold by the relative truth as I have conceived it. That relative truth must, meanwhile, be my beacon, my shield and buckler. Though this path is strait and narrow and sharp as the razor's edge, for me it has been the quickest and easiest." The votary of truth will scrupulously avoid all forms of exaggeration or manipulation of the facts. He will conceal neither the faults of his friends, nor the virtues of his enemies. His promise will be "inflexible and unbreakable." It will give him courage.

It is interesting to recall the teaching of St. Augustine in this connection. For Augustine also, Truth was the sovereign principle. "O Truth, Truth, how inwardly did my soul pant after Thee." "Where I found Truth, there found I my God, the Truth itself". "Thou art the Lord of the mind, the unchangeable and true Eternity of Truth above my changeable mind." Since God is Truth, the life that is according to Truth will be a divine life. "A happy life is loved, which is nothing else but joying in the Truth." Here is the true freedom of the soul, for—as Christ said long ago—"the Truth shall make you free."

# WEST KHANDESH CONDEMNS R. T. C.

## Hundreds Of Places Disown Representatives.

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Sept 23.

On Sunday, the 21st instant meetings were held at Dhulia and hundreds of others places throughout West Khandesh condemning the Round Table Conference and disowing the so-called representatives who are going to attend.

## Manchurian Troops In Peking.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Peking—A regiment of Manchurian troops entered the city at midnight. The Commander of the Shansi Division and the Director of Public Safety are handing over control and leaving Peking today.—Reuters.

## All Quiet On N. W. Frontier.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The Haji Khal and Khwajak sections of Chamkannis on Kurrum border have now made complete submission and have deposited rifles and given hostages as demanded. All is quiet in the North-West Frontier Province.—A. P.

# 2 YEARS FOR HARBOURING ABSCONDER.

## Suit For Defilement Of Temple.

### BY UNTOUCHABLES' ENTRY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22

Dacca—It is understood the Sebait of Munshiganj Kali Temple has instituted a civil suit against Swami Satyananda President Hindu Mission and several local lawyers and young men and women. The Sebait claims heavy demage for defilement of the temple, in consequence of the entry of untouchables into it and for a declaration of his alleged title thereto.

Muzafarpur—Brahmadev Singh and five others, who were arrested on a charge of picketing ganja shop, have been fined Rs. 20 each or in default two months imprisonment.

FOR HARBOURING ABSCONDER.

Rambinode Singh of Malkhachak Gandhi Kuteer was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on a charge of Harbouring Yogendra Sukhla, a proclaimed offender and absconding accused in Mauliniya political dacoity case.

Rajshahi—Abhayapada Mookerjee and five other young Bengalis, who are charged with throwing a bomb at the house of Debendranath Chowdhury, Sub-Inspector of Intelligence Branch, were placed before a Magistrate in Central Jail and remanded until October 5.

The defence pleader submitted that the date fixed was a holiday, but the court overruled the objection.

# "SOLITARY CELL, FETTERS, THRASHING."

## A Tale From Gonda Jail.

(From A Correspondent.)

GONDA, Sept 19.

Shri Harihar Nath of Gonda who was convicted to one months S. I. and Rs. 100/- fine was released from Gonda jail on 17th inst. He has given the following concerning the political prisoners in the Gonda jail.

There is an accomodation for about 500 prisoners but 700 are somehow or the other kept in the jail with the result that some political prisoners are kept at night in a tent for want of accommodation and they are given fetters and all the fetters are chained together causing great inconvenience to them in their movements and in answering calls of nature.

Shri Baburam a political undertrial prisoner was kept in a cell for disobeying the order to keep in a line. A sweeper sprinkled urine on him on his refusing, and for his relating the matter to one political prisoner he was given three day's solitary confinement and fetters with a bar that he may keep standing with arms raised.

In protest the political prisoner mentioned above refused to be treated as "A" class prisoner, he was kept in a cell for this.

On the 9th inst. about 45 political prisoners were praying aloud. The Superintendent and the jailor came to the barrack at about eight in the night and Shri Chandrabhushan the leader of them was taken out and belabour-ed and about 15 warders and convict warders were asked to enter the barrack and give all of them a thrashing, all of them were seriously hurt and one Shri Balbhadra of Balrampore remained unconscious for three days. The wounded and the unconscious were not attended to.

The police was sent for, and there was firing in the air.

# MR. KALE ELECTED.

## University Seat In Council.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale has won the election to the University of Bombay by a majority of 657 votes. The other candidates were Major S. A. Paymaster, Mr. R. G. Pradhan and Dr. Ranina. The University constituency contains 6,000 voters. Mr. Kale polled 1,110 votes.

## DR. V. W. PHADKE CONGRATULATED.

KALYAN, Sept. 22.

Under the auspices of Kalyan Andhras a congratulatory meeting was held in Kale's Wada, Kalyan, at 4 p.m. on the 21st instant, with Sjt. Anantarao Phadke in the chair. The President and Dr. Phadke were profusely garlanded.

The President explained to the audience the sacrifice which Dr. Phadke had made in the service of our Motherland.

Dr. Phadke narrated his jail experience and said that it was the duty of every Indian to give his or her share of sacrifice to the present struggle.

# UNTIL INDIA IS RAISED TO HER TRUE DIGNITY.

## She Can Bargain For Nothing And With Nobody.

### SIR P. GINWALLA ON POLITICAL BARGAINING

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Sir Padamji Ginwala, ex-President of the Indian Tariff Board, in an interview said that the Indian Empire would be worth little to Great Britain if she were to lose her Indian trade. Inside appreciation of this fact and in the Indian policy of discriminating protection there was a powerful weapon for political bargaining both at the Imperial Conference and at the Round Table Conference. The depressed condition of British industries particularly Iron and Steel industries, offered an unusually favourable opportunity for its effectual use but until India was freed from the position of spectacular humiliation to the dignity of a self-governing country and was represented by responsible Ministers she could bargain for nothing and with nobody and her delegates must be content with exchange of pleasant platitudes with other parts of Empire. At the Round Table Conference also the search for an impossible paper constitution acceptable to irreconcilables on both sides was likely to obscure the value of this most potent instrument of political bargain. Referring to invitation to him to Join the Tatas, Sir P. Ginwala said that in the public interest he could not accept office in a Steel Company carrying any form of remuneration but he would consider the question of placing his services at the disposal of shareholders in an honorary capacity during his visits to India.—Reuter

# LONDON WOOL RESEARCH CONFERENCE.

## To Discuss All Aspects Of Woollen Industry.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Rugby.—At the opening in London of the Wool Research Conference organised by the Wool Research Association, under the auspices of the Empire Marketing Board, the Dominions Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, described the gathering as an Imperial Conference in miniature, called to discuss a single raw material in all its aspects. It was essential to think of wool production as one composite industry and the producer and manufacturer must be brought into closer touch. New uses for wool meant new market and there was vital need of research efforts throughout the Empire in order to restore the industry to its old time prosperity.

There were thirty-four delegates present representing nine parts of the Empire specially interested in wool.—B. O. W.

# LONDON AND CAPETOWN AIRMAIL ROUTE

## To Be Partly Operated In January.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Rugby.—Regular airmail route between London and Cape Town which Imperial Airways are to operate next year will halve the distance in time between these two points. There will at first be an eleven days' schedule in each direction, but it is anticipated that this will, before long, be reduced to nine days.

The Union Government of South Africa which has supported the scheme from the beginning is making a substantial contribution to the necessary subsidy and is, actively assisting the project in other ways. All authorities concerned throughout the negotiations have appreciated the advantages, both local and general, of the enterprise which will immensely improve communications between widely separated parts of the Empire.

The first half of the route is to be in operation in January. The route will serve much undeveloped territory and has been designed to permit of eventual provision of branch services at various points.—B. O. W.

## R. S. G. S. Gold Medal For Dr. Grenfell.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Rugby.—Dr. Wilfred Grenfell who devoted 39 years of his life to the care of the lonely inhabitants of Labrador and to the organisation there of hospitals and schools reached England yesterday and will remain until March. During his stay he will receive the gold medal of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society.—B. O. W.

## Airman Mathews' Progress.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.

Airman Captain Mathews arrived at Bamrauli aerodrome at 4-30 this afternoon. He leaves for Calcutta to-morrow morning at about seven.—A. P.

# GIRL ACCUSEDS IN BOMB CASE.

## Applications For Bail Referred To C. I. D.!

### YOUNG MAN ASKED TO FURNISH SECURITY.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

Miss Renuka Sen and another girl, who is a graduate of the Calcutta University, who were arrested in connection with the recent bomb discovery in North Calcutta were again placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and were remanded until September 20. No order was passed upon the former's bail application.

BAIL APPLICATION REFERRED TO C. I. D.

Manindranath Ukil and 13 others who were arrested in connection with the Dalhousie Square bomb outrage were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who remanded them until September 26. Applications for bail were referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

YOUNG MAN ASKED TO FURNISH SECURITY.

On September 9 a young man was arrested in Lalbazar by an officer of the Bengal Police and when asked he gave his name as Asambika Charan Chakravarti. But as the words "S. N. Mulia" were found tattooed on his left forearm he was again questioned and he replied that was his name and he was a resident of Chittagong. On enquiry it was learnt that his name was a Brojkishore Tewary.

The accused's defence was that he had come to Calcutta in search of his brother who had joined the Congress as a volunteer. The Magistrate directed him to furnish a security to be of good behaviour and gave him time until October 14 to do so.—A. P.

# PARSIS EXHORTED TO TAKE TO SWADESHI.

## A Fraternisation Gathering At Rialto.

A meeting that was postponed a few days ago to celebrate the Khordal Sal was held at the Rialto Cinema last Sunday morning, when Mrs. Dinbai P. M. Kanga presided. Messrs. Phiroze S. Guzder (the organiser of the meeting) J. J. Vimadalal Bilia, Dr. M. E. Pavri, and others addressed the meeting and spoke on the importance of such gathering which tended to fraternisation among the community. Stress was laid by some speakers on the importance of taking to Swadeshi which was proving so beneficial to the economic interests of the community. Mr. Guzder pointed out the advantages of such gatherings where persons of the same community, of all ranks, from the humblest to the lowest, met on a common ground and passed a couple of happy hours in entertainments and discussion of questions of communal welfare. He entreated the audience to take to Swadeshi vigorously and point out the utility of patronising Swadeshi articles.

Mr. Vimadalal regretted the petty squabbles among Parsi neighbours which did them no good, and hoped Parsis would live with their families and neighbours amicably.

A hope was expressed in the meeting that the worthy president of the morning, Mrs. Kanga, who was known for her manifolded activities in the city, would henceforth devote greater time for promoting the welfare of the community. The comic films and gymnastic feats by boys were much appreciated. The president the had addressed, the gathering dispersed after partaking of refreshments. Among those garlanded was Mr. Guzder for his organising the meeting.

## "She-Wolf" At West End.

After an interval of more than a month, Messrs. Mayashanker, proprietors of Shardha Studio, will release their latest picture "She-Wolf" or "Mitta-Jer" (Sweet-poison) featuring Miss Hira, Miss Sailoo, Miss Nagamma and Mr. Sankhatta, at the West End from the 27th Though Shararha had passed through a dull-passage of the "Seven United Artistes", much to the discontent of the cinema-goers, yet good sense prevailed in takling their own production of Mr. A. P. Kapoor's from next Saturday. Even the West End Theatre was found gloomy, when the "Seven United Artistes" pictures were on the Silver Screen on two occasions. The acting displayed by the stars in the "She-Wolf" is really successful. The fine scenery and the interesting story, and skilled photography increased the value of the picture.

The picture will be appreciated by the Cinema-going public.

# SHAMDASANI'S COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

## Magistrate Suggests Preliminary Inquiry In Future.

### "CREDIT OF A BANK A DELICATE MATTER."

"In my opinion, it would be in the interests of the bank as well as the public that there should be a preliminary inquiry held either by the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies or some such responsible officer as regards the allegations made and that no proceedings be instituted without his sanction. Matters are by no means improved when, as in this case a shareholder seeks to launch a prosecution, against a bank with regard to a matter which happened 11 years ago," remarked Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in dismissing the complaint made by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, against Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Manging Director of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., and Sir Pheroze Sethna, Mr. Motilal Kanji and Mr. Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash, Directors of the Bank, charging them under Sections 120, 406 and 412 I. P.C.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

In his complaint Mr. Shamdasani, alleged that the respondents had entered into a conspiracy and a private arrangement with Mr. Hatchand Bavalchand to get Rs. 50,000 to be paid to him for underwriting the capital of the new issue of 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each, in order to facilitate the payment among themselves of this "secret commission" and that they made no disclosures to the shareholders of the Bank that an undertaking commission was paid to Mr. Hatchand on the issue of the new shares.

When the complaint was lodged the Magistrate issued notices to the parties concerned.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

On the evidence before the Court, the Magistrate held that there was not a particle of evidence to justify the complaint presuming the existence of a conspiracy among the respondents. He, therefore, discharged the notice and dismissed the complaint.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment, observed that in one of the series of cases, launched by the complainant against the Central Bank he (Magistrate) had occasion to point out the lack of any provision in the Companies Act, preventing a shareholder from rushing to a court of law, on mere allegations or suggestions of fraud, etc. The credit of a bank, he said, was a very delicate matter and after great harm might result even by a mere suspicion against the integrity of its Manager or Directors.

A SUGGESTION.

Under the existing law, there was nothing to prevent a person from obtaining a sort of process from a Court of Law on making certain allegations, which, when examined, turned out to be entirely false or mere matters of suspicion. He, therefore, suggested that no proceedings in such cases be instituted before a preliminary inquiry was held by the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies or some such officer regarding the allegations made.

# ARMED DACOITS RAID MARWARI'S SHOP.

## Notes And Cash Of Rs. 3,000 Taken Away.

The New Parbhadevi Road was the scene of an armed dacoity early this morning by Pathans who freely used stones and fired revolver shots after ransacking the shop of a rich Marwari Shroff. It appeared about 2-30 a.m Nathalal [illegible], the Shroff, was awakened from his sleep by knocks on his door. On switching the electric light he saw four Pathans in his room who had effected entrance by breaking open the rear door. The Pathans demanded keys of the safe and before Nathalal replied to the dacoits, the Pathans began breaking open the safe and in a few minutes they rolled a bundle of G. C. notes and petty cash to the extent of Rs. 3,000.

Bholaram Hyasingh, a watchman, hearing, the noise came near the Marwari shop, but he was challenged by the Pathans and was injured on the arms by a blow of a stick and pelting of stones. The watchman raised an alarm and the dacoits ran away towards the Portuguese Church where they had kept a motor-car and dashed towards Nagoo Sayaji Wadi. A policeman saw the motor car which was of blue colour but could not trace the number. The police being informed made enquiries and found a red Fez cap near the Portuguese Church where the motor car was kept waiting and a sum of Rs. 500 which the dacoits had dropped while getting inside the car. The police investigations are in progress.

# ALL OVER A BUFFALO

## Alleged Assault.

Perry Road, Bandra, was the scene of unusual commotion on Monday morning, when a large crowd collected there.

From enquiries made it was ascertained that the cause of sudden excitement in the locality had its origin in a very petty incident. There are two bungalows adjacent to each other named "Gulistan" and "Gilder Villa". The latter is lately tenanted by one Capt. Thomas James, a European gentleman, and the former is occupied by a well-known Khoja family.

As is customary in Bombay suburbs the milkmen of there take their cows or buffaloes to the bungalows and milk them in the presence of their customers. The buffalo that was to be milked for Gilder Villa tenants went inside the compound of "Gulistan" the watchman of this bungalow ("Gulistan") reprimanded the milkman for allowing his buffalo to stray into his Sheth's place. This led to an exchange of words.

Capt. James came on the scene, and, it is alleged, threatened the said watchman and, it is further alleged, he ordered out his bamboo stick from his bungalow and on entering into the "Gulistan" bungalow, assaulted the watchman, whose name is Fatehmahomed Gulab, who, as a result, has a dislocated jaw. Two other persons of "Gulistan" are also reported to have received minor injuries.

Fatehmahomed, it is reported, has been treated in the [illegible] hospital.

A complaint has been lodged and "panchnama" made. The police are pursuing enquiries in the matter.

BOYCOTTERS?
Change Your Daily TEA to:
"CHAND BRAND TEA"

Blended & Packed from finest Tea by Purely Swadeshi concern.
Fine flavour and Exquisite in taste and moderate in price.
Sold in Tins and Packets everywhere.
Managing Agents:—
SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 2.
Main Road, Nasik. Raviwar Peth, Poo

# SHIPPING NEWS

## Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 23.
Mundra, Gill, London.
Circassia, Munro, Liverpool.
Levere, Larobico, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 24.
Levere, Larobico, Shanghai.
Halldor, Hensen, Karachi.
Barpeta, Partridge, Basrah.
Kidderpore, Woodroff, Kobe.
Karapara, McLean, Durban.

LOADING.
Sept. 23.
Steamer Jalavijaya for Calcutta.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Karapara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer Karapara, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Mundra:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Mundra, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Circassia:—The G. T. Coy.'s steamer Circassia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Levere:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Levere, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 66 passengers and hence she will sail to-day for Shanghai, with some bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalavijaya arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Halldor:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Halldor, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barpeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Kidderpore:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Kidderpore, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

## VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
(Tuesday, September 23, 1930.)
1 Ehrenfels, Karachi, 25-9 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Viceroy of India, London, 4-10; M M and Co.
5 Genova, Genoa 25-9 L T and M Italiana.
Ridderkirk, Antwerp, 25-9, E D Sassoon and Co.
Circassia, Karachi, NF Graham T & Co.
Karapara Durham 24-9 M M & Co.
6 Ellora Africa N F, M M and Co.
17 Chislehurst, Workington 27-9, J Finlay and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Penang Maru Kobe 27-9 N Y Kaisha
3 Barpeta, P Gulf, 24-9, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, Busreh, 26-9, M M & Co.
5 Ahmedi, M Coast, NF S Hassum and Co.
6 Halldor, Karachi, 23-9, Scindia S. N. Co. Ltd.
7 Surada, Karachi, NF M M & Co.
9 Kidderpore, Kobe, 24-9, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Kohinur, Calcutta, 7-10, T Morrison & Co.
F Jehangir, Aden 27-9 T. Morrison & Co.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Morea 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind 3-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 10-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 17-10-30, P and O. Co.
Rezmak, 23-10-30, P and O Co.
Rawalpindi, 24-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, 25-9-30, M M and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Japan 7-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels 20-9-30 L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels 1-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Schonfels 9-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Hohenfels 20-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE
Tevere 23-9-30 L T Co.
Pilsna 25-9-30 L T Co

FROM NEW YORK.
Knoxville City, 2-10-30, M M and Co
C Dulhart, 13-10-30, L Edward Ltd.
City of Harvard 8-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Auckland 27-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Ventice 7-11-30 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Texel 26-10-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 16-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Veelkerk 5-10-30. E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Kaga Maru 30-9-30 N Y Kaisha
Malvica Maru 16-10-30 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-10-30 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 24-9-30 O S Kaisha
Banyung Maru 10-10 30 O S Kaisha

Mantua 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Alipore 8-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore 12-11-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM BRISBANE.
Comorin, 10-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karoa 27-9-30 M M & Co.
Karogola, 11-10-30, M M and Co.
Khandalla, 25-10-30, M M and Co.

## SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India 4-10-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Mundra NF M M & Co.

FOR WORKINGTON.
Chislehurst; N.F.J.F. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna NF L T C.

FOR HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels 25-9-30 L Edward Ltd.
Ridderkerk, 25-9-39, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia NF G T Co.

FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 25-9-30 M Italiana.

FOR DURBAN.
Ellora 26-9-30 M M and Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Barpeta N F, M M and Co.
Varsova 26-9-30 M M & Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Jaladuta N. F. S. S. N. Co.

FOR KOBE.
Penang Maru 27-9-30 N F Kaisha

FOR RANGOON.
Golconda N F, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor 7-10-30 T M & Co.
Jalavijaya NF S S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 25-9-30; T M and Co.

## STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India 10006 Ohlson P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Mundra 4477 Gill M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia 4370 Munro G T Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna 4828 Luppis L T Co.

FOR HAMBURG
Ridderkerk 3,124 Coerkemp E D Sassoon & Co.
Ehrenfels 3080 Buacki, L Edward Ld.

FOR WORKINGTON.
Chislehurst 2384 J F Co.

FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 4,085, Lavaguino, M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore 3263 Woodroff P & O S N Co.
Penang Maru 3230 Agawa N Y Kaisha

FOR KARACHI.
Jaladuta, 3089, Baker, S S N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF
Barpeta 1377 Partridge M M and Co.
Varsova 1957 Rome M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Golconda 3203 Carrithin M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA
Kohinoor 3240 Pinson T M and Co.
Jalavijaya 3721 Robert S S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir, 2331, Consterline; T M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
Karapara 3722 Maclean M M & Co.

## GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Jaladuta 22-9-30.
Varsova 22-9-30.
Parvati 22-9-30.
City of Swansea 22-9-30.
Ehrenfels 22-9-30.

## EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—12 cwts. cotton seed, R. Motilal. 15 bales animal skin, L. Hossain; 4 bales animal skin M. Nissim.

For Marseilles:—5,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, C. & Thackersey Ltd.; 1,500 cwts. groundnuts, 500 cwts. castor seed, M. Bhuta & Co.

S.S. Mundra for London:—4,400 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.; 1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.; 3,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K. M. Nothoo.

For Havre:—709 cwts. mustard seed, T. S. Thadavi & Son; 120 bales cotton raw, C. Thackersey Ltd.

S.S. Circassia for Liverpool:—150 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Export Co.; 63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 1,250 bales wool raw, V. Oomersey; 166 bales wool raw, R. Virchand; 8 bales wool raw, T. Manekchand; 3,952 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—2,984 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 2,400 cwts. mesoor, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—505 cwts. turmeric finger, M. Bhuta & Co.

S.S. Ehrenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw, A. Abdulrahman & Co.; 948 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 140 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 7,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.

For Rotterdam:—1,978 cwts. linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 185 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 100 cwts. myrabolam, Kalyandas Bros.

S.S. Ridderkirk for Hamburg:—50 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.; 185 bales cotton raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.; 689 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Pilsna for Venice:—2,997 cwts. groundnut seed, T. S. Thadani & Sons; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 125 bales cotton raw, C. & Thackersey Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Trieste:—200 cwts. groundnuts T. S. Thadani & Sons; 55 bales cotton raw, B. Curzondas & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, K. Visram & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, J. Finlay & Co.; 115 bales cotton raw, C. & Thackersey Ltd.; 112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S.S. Kidderpore for Kobe:—54 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.

S.S. Penang Maru for Kobe:—54 bales cotton raf, G. K. Kalsha Ltd.; 700 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1,100 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kalsha Ltd.; 3,124 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kalsha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kalsha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokhachi:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

## IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

S.S. Viceroy of India from London, Agents M. M. & Co.:—42 cases cigarettes; 15 cases liquor; 101 cases syrup; 217 cases castor oil; 75 cases barley; 30 cases tubes; 26 cases medicine; 30 cases keppers; 85 cases blue; 25 cases starch; 15 cases peas; 78 cases old clothing; 100 cases gin; 170 cases biscuit; 20 cases brandy; 250 cases felt; 207 cases whisky; 218 cases whiting; 23 cases cardials; 50 cases boot polish; 229 cases essences; 33 cases plumbago; 26 cases essences; 133 cases newspaper; 150 kgs. cement; 96 dms. varnish; 533 dms. paint; 30 dms. turpintine; 92 coils copper wire.

From Bordeaux:—30 cases brandy; 22 cases preserves;.

From Charante:—515 cases brandy.

From Amsterdam:—100 bags caraway seed; 55 coils copper wire.

From Rotterdom:—44 bags cheese; 50 bags vegetable product.

From Havre:—50 cases champaque; 50 cases copper sheets.

From Marseilles:—323 cases soap; 10 cases medicine; 50 cases milk; 20 cases wine; 37 cases vermonth; 72 cases motor covers; 50 cases o.l; 400 cases tiles; 164 cases alum discs.

From Gibrolter:—34 cases wine.

From Port Said:—60 bales cotton; 22 cases cigarette; 30 cases fruit squash.

From Aden:—17 bags gum.

## PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 230 |
| Central India | 102 |
| Barsi-Nugger | 42 |
| Berar | 272 |
| Central Provinces | 179 |
| Sind-Punjab | 51 |
| American | 252 |
| Cotton | 1,130 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 2,919 |
| Linseed | 8,497 |
| Gingellyseeds | 380 |
| Poppyseeds | 5 |
| Groundnuts | 6,433 |
| Rice | 2,507 |
| Myrabolams | 387 |
| Cottonseeds | 3,680 |
| Gram | 606 |
| Joowar | 1,888 |
| Bajree | 590 |
| Coal | 774 |
| | Tons. |

## THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery September: Opening Rs. 41/14 Closing 41/11

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 37/6 Highest Rs. 37/8 Lowest Rs 37/3 Closing Rs. 37/3/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 35/2 Lowest Rs. 34/10 Closing Rs. 34/11

## THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, Sept. 23.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 439/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 538/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 167/ per ton.

## Liverpool Wheat Market.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

The Liverpool Wheat market yesterday ruled rather steady on absence of selling pressure. There was scattered demand and prices improved as under:—

December ended at 4 1/5 5/2d. up 2 1/2d.

December ended at 5 6/4 3/4d up 3/4d.

March close at 5 6/8 1/2d up 3/4d.

# Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 23.

In sympathy with easier New York cables, the local market opened quiet at Rs. 207/12 for Broach A-M. delivery. Scattered selling at the opening depressed prices to Rs. 207/8 but steady buying by Bazar operators advanced prices to Rs. 209/12. It is said that price level in Bombay has improved much compared with American Cotton recently and export inquiry is likely to be withdrawn.

Liverpool opening cables were quiet at a decline of 4 points. This news had little unfavourable effect on our market and prices at 3-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach A-M. | 208/12 |
| Oomra D-J. | 173 |
| Bengal D-J. | 148/8 |

## Bombay Cotton Stocks.

The carryover as on 31st August having been amended to 7,69,554 bales. Following are adjusted figures of stocks for the last three weeks:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 4th September | 7,01,201 |
| 11th September | 6,67,871 |
| 18th September | 6,14,029 |
| Same time last year | 7,79,643 |

## SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| September | 141.00+3.50 |
| December | 136.70+2.00 |
| March | 131.40+0.10 |

## READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

50 Bussan & Co. Lasur 174
100 Do. Rampur 186
51 Do. Viramgaon 190
100 Do. Amraoti 176
58 Do. Hassud 176 1/2
56 Do. Purna 170
55 Do. Hingoli 173
85 Volkart Bros. Bombay Press 92
200 Veram Ladha Aryi 175
40 Chacheti T. & Co. Nandarbar 172
32 Do. Bamgha 170
200 A. Damodar Akola 174
100 Ralli Bros. Dhuri 153 1/2
200 Do. Aryi 176
100 Do. Yeotmal 170
150 Arjan Khimji Ranala 160

## READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach | 194/198 |
| Bengal | 147/150 |
| Mathia | 165/170 |
| Khandesh | 168/172 |
| Akola/Khamgaon | 170/173 |
| Nagpur/Wardha | 173/180 |
| Barsi/Kurduwadi | 168/170 |
| Jalna/Aurangabad | 165/168 |
| Nagar/Vambori | 157/161 |
| Purna/Parbani | 165/168 |
| Khandwa/Sanavad | 168/170 |
| Indore/Ujjain | 168/170 |
| Mirall/Sangli | 168/170 |
| Coompta | 168/170 |
| Tirupur/Cambodia | 252/285 |

## INCREASE IN AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

### Co-ops. Receiving Large Part.

The following cable is received in Bombay from Mr. N. S. Pearse, Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, showing the state of growing American cotton crop, and the marketing condition:—

"Texas of opinion their crop not deteriorated since September. Estimate rains increasing size bolls staple improved, good character. No weevil; gin outturn good; leaf-worm normal. Oklahoma, Louisiana thought slightly underestimated. Mississippi Now expected make estimate. Majority inclined slightly raise total crop.

"Co-operatives receiving large percentage crop. Banks aiding other farmers-hold. Low prices forcing cotton to co-operatives and retarding picking."

## GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

| | Rs a. p. |
|---|---|
| Mint Gold Ready | 21-10-3 |
| Mint Gold 1st Settlement | 21-6-9 |
| Mint Gold, 2nd " | 21-7-3 |
| Silver Ready | 48-5-0 |
| Silver 1st Settlement | 48-2-0 |
| Silver 2nd " | 48-2-0 |

## AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

| F. P. Bales | 1930-31 | 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 22-9-30 | 1756000 | 1378000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 22-9-30 | 72000 | 67000 |
| Exports to date 22-9-30 | 91500 | 732000 |
| Stock at Ports 19-9-30 | 2288000 | 991000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 19-9-30 | 715000 | 423000 |
| Stock Liverpool 19-9-30 | 722000 | 730000 |
| Visible Supply 19-9-30 | 4218000 | 2321000 |
| Quantity in Sight 19-9-30 | 2655000 | 2073000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 19-9-30 | 1563000 | 1507000 |

## DECLINE IN LINSEED.

### Beneficial Rains.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Argentine Linseed prices again recorded a decline of 2d. points. November option closed at 45.36 and February 44.10. Cables received to-day state that the decline is due to beneficial rains and the market is weak.

## CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

### Favourable Crop Reports.

Chicago, Sept. 22.

Although prices are believed to be attractive the market is keeping weak owing to favourable crop reports. Any adverse crop news is likely to induce good buying and purchases on weak spots are advisable. Closing quotations were as under:—

September per bushel dol 80 3/8 down 5/8

December per bushel dol. 84 5/8 down 3/8

March per bushel dol 88 down 3/8

## NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 22.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 72,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 22,000 bales.

## INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 3.50 |
| Scinde, Fine | 3.75 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 3.85 |
| Bengal, Good | 3.25 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 3.50 |
| Bengal Fine | 3.75 |
| Oomra, Good | 3.50 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 3.80 |
| Oomra, Fine | 4.10 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 4.20 |
| Broach, Fine | 4.45 |
| Broach, Superfine | 4.70 |

## EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| November | 9.30 plus 05 |
| December | 9.37 plus 05 |
| January | 9.43 plus 05 |
| March | 9.61 plus 05 |
| May | 9.79 plus 05 |
| July | 9.91 plus 05 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot | 10.45 plus 05 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| September | | 5.47—2 |
| Octobebr | 5.84 | 5.83—02 |
| November | | 5.35—01 |
| December | | 5.91—01 |
| January | 5.96 | 5.95—01 |
| February | | 5.98—01 |
| March | 6.05 | 6.03—01 |
| April | | 6.08—01 |
| May | 6.14 | 6.14—01 |
| June | | 6.17 02 |
| July | — | 6.23 01 |
| August | | 6.23—01 |
| September | 6.25 | plus 01 |
| Middling Spot | 5.20 | plus 01 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Sales at Liverpool, 5,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 22.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £17.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £100

National Bank of India £10

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £91 7/8

Conversion Loan 2 1/2 per cent. £77 7/8

Indian Loan 3 1/2 per cent. £101 3/4

Bank Bills 3 1/2 Per cent. £45

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £62 3/4

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £62 1/2

Indian Stock 4 per cent. 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £88 1/2

Consols 3 1/2 per cent. £45

War Loan 5 per cent. £102 7/8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91

## NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 22.

Demand Bills 485.21

## LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 22.

Silver—Market is quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 17 |
| Forward | 17 |

London, Sept. 22.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-5-0 3/4

Interest, day to day Loans 1 3/8 per cent.

Interest, 7 days' Market Loans 7/8 per cent.

## LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 22.

Bank Bills, 3 months 2 1/16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 2 5/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3 3/4 per cent.

## LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 22.

T T London on Berlin 20.41 3/8
T T London on Amsterdam 12.06 7/8
T T London on Brussels 34.85
T T London on Madrid 44.65
T T London on Milan 92.80
T T London on Paris 187.77
T T London on Berne 25.24
T T London on Portugal 108.20

# American Cotton Markets.

## WALL-STREET WEAKNESS TELLS.

### Trade Continues Buying.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was very weak on heavy hedge selling and weakness of Wall-Street, but later prices recovered on trade buying. One more ginning report will be published in the United States of America and as usual the American Crop Service estimates ginnings 4,038,000 bales to 15th inst. The weakness in Wall-Street has withdrawn temporary speculative support and the market is called upon to adjust prices in the light of hedge selling and trade buying. The market opened it about unchanged prices and ruled easy for the most part. Towards the close hedge selling was well absorbed by spinners and the market closed at a decline of 6 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 40 points to 10.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and prices closed at a decline of 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 10.45c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 to 2 points. There was a poor turnover of business and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed irregular at a decline of 2 points to a rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot cotton prices improved 1 point to 6.20d per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures were quiet but steady. October closing 3 points lower at 5-13 and January 1 point higher at 5.84. Egyptian ring was rather steady and closed at a rise of 5 points.

## EXCELLENT WEATHER REPORTS.

Messrs. Jassies & Co. in their weekly market report issued yesterday, state that net over the week values in New York are about 13 points lower for October to unchanged for March. The largest close to close fluctuation was 19 points and the period has been one of the quietest experienced for some considerable time.

Our Liverpool correspondents summarise the position, as under:—

"General trade conditions show no improvement. The outlook is now all a question as to whether the holding policy will continue and trade scale down buying will be sufficient to absorb hedges. Have no decided opinion and are keeping square meantime. Condition crop not gone back since Bureau but fine weather now required."

Hedge selling appeared to be a more prominent feature towards the end of the week and we have seen little or no evidence to suggest other than very good progress being made in the crop. The Weekly Weather Report was excellent, one to three inches of rain being registered in general over the belt except in some of the Western sections. Temperatures were above normal conditions bearing a marked similarity to September 1926 when 1-1/2 million bales were added to the crop. Whereas our Liverpool correspondents say that they consider the crop has not gone back since the Bureau we consider there is ample justification for the view that cotton has been made during the last few weeks and the ultimate outturn looks like being much nearer 15 than 14 million. Apart from the possibility of frost earlier than usual and it would have to be not only severe but over an extensive area to be effective—we see only very remote possibilities of the supply side of the equation being of any constructive use to the market.

Consumption, we agree, is probably running at present at under the world's real requirements and gaps in the stock positions of finished goods must be increasing. Nothing is more clearly shown in the history of depressions than that curtailment is invariably over done but for a production revival one must look for signs of greater buoyancy in trade than are at present apparent, and until the late market is no longer long of the crop we see nothing to induce constructive speculation.

It seems to us that an increased indication of ultimate outturn is likely to be shown in the next Bureau unless weather reports from now until the end of the month are definitely unfavourable and accordingly on advances we still prefer sales."

## 11 CENT LEVEL BROKEN.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. commenting on the present state say that markets continue easier on pressure of hedge selling. Owing to early maturity of crop, to-day's publication of ginning report may not be a guide as to the ultimate size of the crop. Large port stocks are likely to bring out heavy tenders on 25th instant.

Stock rains are reported in Eastern and Central Belts and these rains now can do no damage to quality but rather lower the quality. Month-end private crop estimates are shortly expected and conservative indication points to an increase of 4bales over last Bureau on the favourable rains during the month. Owing to the fullness of September shipments, Bombay Spot basis continues strong with heavier ginnings during the month the basis is expected to be easier. Despite heavy trade hedging the January New York 11 cent level has been broken and should hedge selling seriously disturb the prices below 11 cents, stop loss orders may cause further depression. However, the higher prices for Indian in parity with American may divert demand to America and on further decline, we believe moderate purchases on scale down are advisable."

## LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in Spot cotton. In the futures section business has generally been slow with shortage of contracts and some hedge selling which was noticeable, was absorbed by local buying on threatened tropical storms. The market at present is quiet and is awaiting new developments.

The Egyptian section has been generally irregular. (Reuter).

## MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARNS REVIEW.

CLOTH: A rather more bullish feeling prevails and signs are not wanting of reviving interest. There has been a larger volume of enquiry covering a wider range but in many instances the offers require considerable adjustment.

The situation in India is reported to be improving and some fair lines of certain descriptions have been negotiated. Business with China, however, has not materially expanded. Elsewhere transactions have not been large.

YARNS: There has been slightly more demand.

In the Egyptian section finer descriptions have attracted fair business. (Reuter).

Private Cables:—

N. Y. October Highest 10.70—69
N. Y. October Lowest 10.59—62
N. Y. December Highest 11.00 (10.50 a.m.).
N. Y. December Lowest 10.89 (12.57 p.m.).

Messrs Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable to-day:—

Garside—Estimates would assumption of American Cotton ginning last August 4,038,000 bales against 118,000 bales during the same month last year exclusive of Linters.

Sales of cloth and yarn in Lancashire in August have been equal to production in aggregate during the past two weeks.

Activity of spinning and weaving mills is increasing slowly. Sales of cloth by mills in America are equal to production in the aggregate.

## LATEST WEATHER CABLES.

Light rain in Louisiana and Eastern Belt Entire Belt partly cloudy.

Hornby "New York cables: Unproved American trade. More hedge selling apparent"

Reuter—Market was very weak on heavy hedge selling and weakness of Wall Street but later prices advanced on trade buying.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents under 22nd inst. as under:—

9 a.m.: Eastern belt and Central belt moderate rains.

12-15 p.m.: Between sunshine and daylight warm; no precipitation.

3-45 p.m.: Liverpool: Some more hedge selling.

New York: Increased hedge selling gradually absorbed by trade buying.

American Crop Service estimates Ginnings 4,038,000 bales.

## NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oct. | 10.69—72 |
| Dec. | 10.94—96 |
| Jan. | 11.06—08 |
| Oct. (New Contract) | 10.66—72 |
| Dec. (New Contract) | 10.97—98 |
| Jan. (New Contract) | 10.96—97 |
| March (New Contract) | 11.13—15 |
| May (New Contract) | 11.26—28 |
| Spot Cotton | 10.75—11.25 |

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 10.58—59 |
| January | 10.96—97 |
| Middling Spot | 10.45c. |

New York, 11.45 a.m. Decrease in Liverpool at closing hours.

October (New Contract)
January (New Contract)
March (New Contract)
New York, 11.45 a.m.
October (New Contract) closed.
January (New Contract) closed.
March (New Contract) closed.

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## FACTORY CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

### Marked Increase Of Accidents Chiefly In. Railway Workshops.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

According to the annual report of the administration of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1929, there were in all 1,751 factories subject to the control of the Act against 1,661 in the previous year, showing an increase of 5.4 per cent. The number of factories which worked was 1,543 as compared with 1,498 in the preceding year. Of these 749 were perennial and 794 were seasonal concerns. 225 of the perennial and 669 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

The increase in the number of factories has been accompanied by an increase in the number of operatives. The number employed in all industries, as ascertained from the annual returns, was 3,66,029 as against 3,56,083 last year. The number of operatives employed in the cotton industry alone was 2,32,087. This figures is an increase of nearly 13,000 over last year's figure but the increase has been somewhat unevenly distributed over the various centres. The Bombay mills returned a total of 1,13,368, a considerable falling off from the figure of two years ago. Strikes, the prevailing depression and the introduction of more efficient methods in the mills have led to a reduction in the number of hands employed. In the Ahmedabad mills there were 8,100 more persons than in the previous year, in Sholapur 2,500, while Poona, Dharwar and the two Khandeshes recorded small increases. About a half of the increase reported from Ahmedabad was due to the erection of new mills or to extensions in others. The other half was due to the extra persons employed there on the night shifts worked in several mills during the strike period in Bombay.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The total number of women employed in factories was 74,924 against 75,092 in the preceding year. Of these 27,741 were employed in Bombay City, the remaining 47,183 in the mofussil. The number of children employed was 4,527 against 5,133 in 1923. In Bombay City there were only 56 children while in the mofussil there were 4,471. Thus the Bombay mills have practically ceased to employ children whilst the number employed in the Ahmedabad mills would probably have been again reduced had it not been for the night shifts in the mills. The double employment evil has, to all intents and purposes, been stamped out of Ahmedabad but considerable vigilance by the Certifying Surgeon is necessary to prevent it again becoming a serious factor in the employment of children.

WAGES AND STRIKES.

In Ahmedabad the question of an increase in wages was referred to an umpire who awarded an increase of 5 per cent. to weavers and 8 per cent. to spinners. The labour situation in Bombay was recently reviewed by Government in a White Paper.

ACCIDENTS.

There was a considerable increase in the number of accidents as well as in the number of persons injured. The Railway Workshops in the Town and Island of Bombay were mainly responsible for a large number of accidents. The total number of persons injured in the year 1929 was 6,282 against 4,518 in 1928. Of these 51 cases were fatal, 1,421 serious and 4,810 resulted in minor injuries. The accident rate per 100 persons employed for the whole Presidency was 1.72. The accident rate in the Railway Workshops in the Town and Island of Bombay was considerably higher than in other concerns. The Workmen's Compensation Act has undoubtedly led to an increase in reported accidents. Workpeople are more careful to report minor injuries while shop foremen find it expedient to place trivially injured persons on the sick list with medical treatment rather than be faced later on by minute enquiries in the event of a claim under the Act.

The Report gives a comparison of the rate of accidents in Bombay City and Island with that obtaining in Britain. The result of the comparison shows that the textile machinery accident rate in Bombay is now about half of that in Britain. "Accidents could be reduced by propaganda on Safety First lines" says the Report, "and it is very satisfactory to record that the G. I. P. Railway has decided to introduce the principles of this movement". Safety Committees will be set up with local area committees on which representatives of each of the various departments will sit. The committees will encourage and receive suggestions for the prevention of accidents, will also warn workers against unsafe practices, eliminate dangerous conditions, arrange for periodical inspections, consider breaches of safety rules and suggestions made by workers. Educative efforts and Safety First lines will be encouraged whilst competent men will be selected to lecture on the various aspects of safety. Cinema and lantern displays will be arranged and accidents analysed and classified and the workers furnished with facts and figures. Workers conspicuous in Safety First work will be recognised and rewarded. It is hoped that this organisation will shortly function and that the accident rate will be reduced.

WELFARE WORK.

The Report records the progress of welfare work in the several factories. The passing of the Maternity Benefit Act by the Legislative Council and the deputing of responsibilities under it to the Factory Inspectors was a notable feature of the year.

New creches have been built in the Jam Mill, Sholapur, and in the Marsden Mill, Ahmedabad. An excellent creche with accommodation for 75 infants is being erected in the Gokak Mills. The mill at Hubli has converted a room to creche purposes whilst it is hoped that the Barsi Mills will also shortly come into line. All the mills in Sholapur have now provided creches, practically all being really excellent ones. In Ahmedabad about 27 mills have decent creches as compared with 16 last year. Those in the Advance, Rajpur, Calico, Jubilee and Marsden Mills deserve special commendation.

An excellent hospital with a maternity ward has been built and equipped by the Agents of the Raja Narsinggirji Mill at Sholapur at a cost of about 1 1/2 lakhs of rupees.

ABSENTEEISM AND MALARIA.

Discussing the question of absenteeism, the Report says: "The relation between absenteeism and malaria has never, so far as is known, been worked out in the textile industry in Bombay and one is apt to forget that malaria has a very serious effect on efficiency. On the other hand, however, absence is often credited to malaria when due to other causes." An investigation in the Sholapur Mill revealed that 31 per cent. of the hands exhibited a history of malaria, and the mill authorities intend to tackle the problem systematically. The incidence in Bombay would probably be higher. Until therefore, malaria is stamped out of the Island of Bombay, it is obvious that sustained efforts by mill doctors would have a beneficial result, would lessen absenteeism, reduce the migrations to the mofussil and generally increase efficiency.

The Report also discusses the problems of indebtedness and housing. Detailed figures regarding the extent of housing accommodation provided for employees are shown.

PROSECUTIONS.

The Factory Department instituted 475 prosecutions against 66 factories. Convictions were secured in all cases except three. Nine factories were prosecuted for the irregular employment of children and 17 for the irregular employment of women. These resulted in 15 and 244 convictions respectively.

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Line pie dish with 1-8th inch thick Cocogem pastry; prick bottom, bake until crust is tinted brown and let cool. Mash cooked pumpkin through a sieve, mix with Cocogem, milk, sugar, eggs and seasonings. Fill cool piecrust. Decorate with chacker board of paper thin pastry and let become a golden brown. Always bake pie pastry and let cool before adding any filling. This prevents sogginess.

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## REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN KAIRA.

—:o:—

Ordered 3 Months In Advance.

(From A Correspondent).

NADIAD, Sept. 19.

It is freely being talked among the peasantry of Gujarat that the Sarkar has ordered that the land revenue this year should be collected much earlier than usual i.e. in the beginning of October instead of in December and January as usual. I refused to believe this up to now, but I have now been able to secure a copy of the circular issued by a Mamlatdar to his Talatis and Patels concerning this, which places the matter beyond all possible doubt. I render the Circular verbatim in English as follows:—

REVENUE CIRCULAR NO. 169.

"All Talatis and Patels are hereby informed that as per the Collector Saheb's Order No. R.E.V. 169, dated 6-9-1930, the Commissioner Saheb has sanctioned 5-10-1930 as the date for collection of the first instalment of land revenue for the current year. You should therefore immediately inform all people concerned orally as usual and report on what date you have so informed them."

In all the seven Talukas of this district similar orders have been issued for realisation of revenue dues. It is quite possible that the order is issued uniformly in all the five districts of Gujarat, but I am not quite definite on this point. It seems likely that in view of the heavy deficit in the current year's revenue and also in view of the threatened non-payment of land revenue from some areas of Gujarat, the Bombay Government may have ordered early recovery and made adequate police preparations for recovery of the same by whole sale attachments of people's movable property. It remains to be seen whether this will prove a wise or a totally mistaken policy. It seems that by this method the usually docile and unresisting people will be goaded into resistance of the provocative and harsh orders.

## VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

—:o:—

### Result Of Exams. By City And Guilds Of L. I.

The results of the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations held in April-May 1930 at this Institute, have now been published and the following is a statement showing the number of V. J. T. I. students who appeared for examination in various subjects and the number of students successful:—

No. of V. J. T. I. Students Subject.

No. 27, Cotton Spinning, Section B, Grade Final 2 Appeared and 2 Passed.

No. 27 and 28, Engineering as applied to Cotton Industry, Section C. 3 appeared 3 passed.

No. 28, Chemistry as Applied to Cotton Industry Section D. 3 appeared and 2 passed.

No. 28 (ii) Plain and Fancy Cotton Weaving, Final, Sections A and B. 2 appeared and 2 passed.

No. 37c, Radio-Communication, Grade I, 1 appeared and 1 passed.

No. 39, Elec. Engineering Practice, Grade II A. C. 15 appeared and 11 passed.

No. 39, Elec. Engineering Practice, Grade II C. C. 16 appeared and 9 passed.

No. 39, Elec. Engineering Practice, Grade Final, 12 appeared and 5 passed.

No. 46 (i) Machine Design, Grade II 8 appeared and 5 passed.

No. 46 (i) Machine Design, Grade Final 8 appeared and 2 passed.

In addition, 9 students from the V. J. T. I. sat for examinations in six different subjects but did not succeed in passing. Thus the total number of V. J. Technical Institute appeared was 79 of whom 42 i.e. 53.1 p.c. were successful.

The number of candidates not belonging to the V. J. T. I., who appeared for the City and Guilds examinations at this centre was 164 of whom 79 i.e. 48 p.c. were successful.

The List of Candidates who have Passed the examinations held at Bombay is as under:—

Shiralikar Sunder B. R., Upbayakar Shankar M., V., Sanjana Rustom, V. Gogte Dwarkanath, B. Gune Dattaraya, G. Milne Archibald, H. Vajifdar Jehanbaksh, P. Kasad Nowroji, Iyer S. Jagatheesan, Foulds Alfred George, G. Shidore Vaman, N. Kelawala Nariman, S. Mehta Frachshaw, R. Swaminathan, C. Vajifdar Nadershaw, N. Kerawala Darashaw, J. Patel Bomanjee, S. Patel Noshirwan, Mahva Dara Manockji, K. Sconawalla Maneck, D. Kshirsagar Yeshvant, B. Gadgil Pandurang, D. Joshi Anant, B. Suoedar Purshottam, C. Desai Ishwarlal, N. Vaidya Harivallah, D'Souza Alfred, H. Patel Navnitlal, R. Desai Ramchandra, O. Brown George, N. Bapat Mahadeo, V. Gubbi Prulhad, Natu Keshav Govind, M. Deboo Rustomji, H. Doshi Jagjivandas, L. Desai Ratanji, B. Postwalla Homi, J. Limaye Purushottam, T. Sakpal Govind, A. Appaiah, A. Samiwala Fazlehussen, M. Dixit Bharatnath, M. Ubhayakar Shanker, P. Row Dhareshwar, R. Ballur Bhavanishanker Iyer S. Jagannesant, Brown Arthur Osborne, Abraham Devid, S. Mehta Erachshaw, R. Swaminathan, R. Naoroji Dady, C. Vajifdar Nadarshaw, N. Kerawala Darashaw, M. Mahva Dara, K. Soonawalla Maneck, J. Patel Bomanjee, B. Joshi Narayan, D. Kshirsagar Yeshvant, B. Gadgil Pandurang, D. Joshi Anant, R. Bagool Shankar, K. Parmar Amritsinh, C. Subedar Purushottam, A. Hakim Abdul, N. Vaidya Harivallabh, H. Daruvain Darabshaw, H. Patel Navnitlal, O. Brown George, G. Bhave Annaji, N. Bapat Mahadeo, V. Gubbi Pralhad, B. Jadhav Govind, Natu Keshav Govind, N. Vaidya Gopal, C. Patel Kershasp, E. Kanga Dara, V. Jakhade Shanker, P. G. Kadegaonkar, A. Samiwala Fazlehusen, H. Marathe Dattatraya, Singh Surat, V. Rangaya Haleyur, R. Desai Ramchandra, C. Subedar Purushottam, P. Rana Eruck, P. Parekh Dinshaw, B. Kapadia Darashah, Mizquitta Cyril, H. Alveyn Allen, D. Tatke Shripad, de Sa Allan Vincent, G. Penkar Yeshwant, Abraham Devid, M. Kathoke Kaikhusroo, V. Faulkner Arthur, Ramappa Nivarti, R. Modak Vinayak, N. P. Neemuchwala, T. Mukhtyar Kanaiyalal, S. Mehta Mahesh, F. Saldanha Hillary, M. Dixit Bharatnath, A. Gagrat Mancherji, V. Garde Sadashiv, K. Batlivala Pesutan, H. Sutaria Nariman, R. Meher-Homji Vicaji, M. Bacha Phirozshaw, J. Nandedkar Venkatesh, Abraham Benjamin, E. Elavia Hormusji, D. Kharas Dadi, P. Elavia Temulji, H. Palsetia Ratanshaw, A. Jilla Shivax, M. Mulani Allabax, Jacob Simon, L. Vayvahare Jaiwant, G. Khambhata Shantilal, L. Phalnikar Krishnaji, T Shah Ramniklal.

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## AMERICA AND INDIA

—:o:—

### "There Is Also An Indian Nationalist Case"

### FRIENDLY AMERICAN GENTLY SNUBS DR. THOMPSON

"An American Journalist" writes in the "Nation and Athenaeum":—

The latest effort of the "Times" to enlighten American opinion on India, by reprinting Mr. Edward Thompson's three articles in pamphlet form for use in the United States, cannot be regarded as a particularly happy one. These articles contain much that is illuminating, but on account of certain unfortunate remarks, and the form in which the argument is couched, they will make a strong appeal only to those already converted. They will not win over the ignorant or prejudiced. In fact, the suggestion that Americans are wont to give attention only to the outpouring of a mind that "screams", and that the American "public and publicists care little for accuracy", is quite as likely to result in irritation as persuasion.

It is true that there is a vast amount of ignorance in the United States with regard to British accomplishment and policy in India. That is hardly surprising. I do not know that average British opinion even, apart from that professionally connected with India in some capacity or other, was especially well-informed, prior to the issue of the Simon Commission Report. There is misrepresentation, which is not surprising also to those who have had any knowledge of the activities of Indian Nationalists in some of the Eastern cities during the past ten or eleven years. India is remote, comparatively few Americans except returned missionaries have any direct personal knowledge of conditions there—indeed, the subject is enormously complex. Moreover, there are many different truths about India, not all of which are comprised within the covers even of that monumental publication, the Simon Commission Report. On some matters, apart from indisputably established historical and economic facts, the onlooker is inclined to believe that there can legitimately be more than one opinion. In other words, there is a British case, but there is also an Indian Nationalist case, whether we agree with it or not, and it is perhaps not unnatural that Americans should listen to both.

In reading the articles, they seemed to me to present a picture of American opinion, that was lacking both in proportion and in an exact sense of comparative American values. Mr. Thompson has brought together an interesting collection of misstatements and unfriendly judgments, but his facts are too slight to warrant his sweeping conclusions and the general impression he gives of the adequacy and accuracy of American sources of information is hardly a fair one. For instance, the papers he cites are, with the exception of that able weekly, the "New Republic", without real weight or standing. The "New Republic" has a limited circulation among liberal-minded people of intellectual attainments or pretensions in schools, colleges, the churches, the professions generally. That it should have gone wrong with regard to India is regrettable, but the "Times" should take comfort from the fact that exactly the same people who read it will also read the "New York Times", which carries many of its own Indian dispatches, or some other paper of similar character.

Against the attitude of the "New Republic" and that of the "New York Nation" (which Mr. Thompson does not mention, but which is, as anyone familiar with its philosophy and temperament would expect, the most militantly pro-Gandhist of all) must be weighed the amount of space devoted to the Simon Commission Report by many of the large dailies and their careful editorial comment. When I was in America early in May, the two great news services, which serve newspapers all over the country, were sending news on India, which seemed to be up to their usual standards of accuracy and impartiality, and I have never heard anything to indicate that that has not been the case since. In telling the truth, they have undoubtedly described some distressing incidents, because there have been distressing incidents, such as are bound to characterize even the most gently forcible suppression of resistance to the law. They cannot be blamed for that, if the news is given without bias.

I have not read the two books dealt with by Mr. Thompson, and am prepared to assume that their errors and absurdities deserve severe criticism. When he says, however, that one of them was enthusiastically reviewed in the "best American papers", and goes on to quote, as his single example, from "The World To-morrow", that is not very convincing. For that monthly paper, which was originally founded in connection with the Fellowship of Reconciliation and can have but a small circulation, has always been identified with idealistic, but very extreme views on peace and international affairs in general. Just so it is with the "New York Nation". Just so Mr. Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader, who, in outlook, might be described as the composite counterpart of the Left Wing of the Labour Party. Without disparaging their sincerity, one would not expect any of these to entertain different views on the Indian question from those that they have expressed.

Two facts of some interest do not emerge from Mr. Thompson's articles. First, roughly speaking, the same type of people are in sympathy with the extreme aspirations of Indian Nationalism, as is the case here. It would be difficult to believe that ordinary American business men are much impressed by these views, whether they come across them in a "tabloid" monthly or not. Secondly, American liberal-radical opinion, which still retains a rigidity of mind made flexible in the body of Labour here by the mellowing and conservatizing effect of the responsibilities of office, has been greatly affected on this question of India by certain British influences, notably by Mr. C. F. Andrews. The same issue of "The World To-morrow", from which Mr. Thompson quotes, contains articles by Mr. Andrews and Mr. Reginald Reynolds, Mr. Gandhi's young English disciple. Such a lurid book, too, as "Must England Lose India?" by Lt.-Col. Arthur Osburn, D.S.O., reviewed in the "New York Nation" of July 30th, under the heading "A Brutalized India", will help to confirm previous mistaken convictions.

One of the most striking things about America in recent years has been the growth of a great body of middle opinion, deeply interested in international affairs, sincerely anxious to obtain reliable information, disposed to moderate and impartial judgment. This is the kind of opinion represented by the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, with its huge affiliated organizations, embracing two million women all over the country, by the Foreign Policy Association, with its scholarly reports and widespread educational work on international questions, and by other more conservative organizations. I do not know to what extent this large section of responsible opinion is turning its attention to India, but I should be surprised to learn that any considerable portion of it had adopted either Dr. Hall's or Dr. Sunderland's book as its Bible—any more than "Mother India". With regard to the latter, it may certainly be said, that despite its provocative title, its omissions and other demerits, it was both a courageous and an effective book. Further, it exposed to multitudes of Americans the falsity of economic misstatements of the very kind with regard to which Mr. Thompson complains that the British case has to go by default. He should give a good word to Miss Mayo for that.

Such an "appeal" as that issued very early this year by the India Independence League of America to their fellow-citizens, must appear in British eyes utterly wrong-headed, officious and exasperating. Mr. Thompson's indignation is justifiable, although he does not make clear that the signatories practically all represent an extreme minority point of view, even on American questions. But when he says that the British do not hold meetings to discuss the negro question, or the Philippines, or American action in the Caribbean etc., one is tempted to reply that, in the first place, there is no analogy at the moment between these instances and the present situation with regard to India, and, in the second place, that, if an appropriate American occasion arose, meetings would certainly be held in Britain. For while the British, as private individuals, are renowned for their agreeable trait of attending strictly to their own affairs, that this has been a distinguishing feature of their public life seems disputable, when one recalls certain episodes in the career of Lord Palmerston, or Gladstone's Neapolitan Letters, or the Midlothian campaign, or the Friends of Russian Freedom, or the Friends of Armenia, or Minorities Conferences, or many other instances too numerous to mention, which have demonstrated British concern with alleged oppression in some part of the world. I am afraid that this concern, this instinctive sympathy with peoples believed to be struggling to be free is a family characteristic, sometimes misdirected, as in this case of a minority in America, and in the case of the widespread sympathy with the South in England at the time of the American Civil War.

It is probably true that it is desirable by well-directed efforts to bring to the attention of Americans the true facts with regard to the great work which Britain has done for India, the difficulties of the present delicate situation, the appointed goal of future progress and the best and wisest way of reaching it. Such informative missions as those of Sir John Simon and Lord Meston will most assuredly be warmly welcomed. No doubt Mr. Thompson, in the platform efforts he mentions, did a great deal to spread enlightenment and to create a sympathetic attitude towards the tremendous problem with which British statesmanship is now confronted. On the other hand, obvious propaganda is likely to do more harm than good. Is there really any need to bother about propaganda? Many things even now, must be clearer than in the spring. After all, the real, the irrefutable answer to all misconceptions lies in the events of the next few months. If America sees, if the world sees, British and Indian leaders sitting around a table, working out together a constructive scheme for the future well-being of India as a member of the British Commonwealth, British policy will require no further justification. All hostile criticism will be silenced, and misrepresentation will fade away.


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### MUSLIM LADY'S EARNEST EXHORTATION.

—:o:—

#### Miss Sakina Karamat In Aligarh

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Sept. 18.

Miss Sakina Karamat, B.A., B.Sc., of Iowa University (U. S. A.) came here yesterday evening and delivered a lecture on "Student Life and Co-education" in America in the University Union Hall. In the course of her lecture she spoke of her experiences in England, France, Germany, Italy, Egypt and U. S. A. in particular. "Though I passed," she said, "full eight years of my life in New York excluding five years in West Indies my soul and my life had always been oriental. I used to speak my own language and wear my country apparel. I often went to the harbour to see the ships coming from India loaded with merchandise and Indian passengers coming to the highly democratic country. I sat chanting the incantation of nothingness on the hill nearby and in my own apartment till the light, like a cage had shut out the dark eternity and the hours hop and cry within its barriers, like pri-soned birds. I was often alone merged in the dream of India and her people and often the temptation was so great and immense that I could not resist and this was what compelled me ot cut short my academic career and to come over to my Mother country. The first sight of Colombo gape me an immense pleasure and my emotions were so overburdened with the extremely great desire of looking at each and every thing that further resistence seemed impossible and my tears came trickling down my cheeks. For a moment, oh, music broke out from the very ribs of my breast and all my lifes hopes blossomed in the fullness."

THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

About education she said, "There are certain hard and fast rules which should be observed by every student or he (she) would loose the credit. Each boy and girl is well treated and attended. Profs. lectures on their special subjects and often dictates notes. The study is divided into two semester one previous and the other final. Labouring and deserving students are helped with scholarships. Students generally do their own work and consider labour as dignity of their race and kind. People after passing their examinations do not look after the Government offices but try to gain as much independence as possible. America being materially well they soon get into touch with the business world and become within ten years of their well start a millionair. They pay more attention to the practical side and are more interested in hearing the common experiences of human kind. With their education the physical side is never neglected. The fields, playgrounds, seashores, clubs and societies are always packed up with men and women, boys and girls. The old and aged folk are also here there and everywhere. Woman to them is no curiosity. They respect and expect woman to play a prominent part in building up a nation. American women are more advanced in culture and civilization more than of any other country I ever met with. Unlike India, America is sot divided into cast and creed though negroes are often badly treated owing to their dark skin.

Speaking on life, she said. "Life is indefinite—a bundle of contradictions. Men and women with their ideas strive to give it a particular shape by melting it into a particular mould (fit to their own environment) into the definiteness of success.

Religion, Politics, Social Customs, Trade and Transportation she dealt with one by one and in the opinion of every one she was successful in giving a vivid picture of each and everything.

Answering question about the political atmosphere of U. S. A., Miss Mayo and her book Mother India; education and its influence upon Indians; morality Islam, etc. the learned lecturer gave exhausting information in reply.


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P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. | | |
| 27th | MANTUA * | 10,946 |
| Oct. | | |
| 4th | VICEROY of INDIA | 19,648 |
| 11th | COMORIN x | 15,279 |
| 18th | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,518 |
| 25th | MALWA* | 14,306 |
| Nov. | | |
| 1st | RAJPUTANA | 16,644 |
| 8th | NALDERA x | 16,038 |
| 15th | RANPURA | 16,601 |
| 22nd | MACEDONIA * | 11,120 |
| 29th | MANTUA | 10,946 |
| Dec. | | |
| 6th | NARKUNDA * | 16,572 |
| 13th | VICEROY OF INDIA | 19,648 |
| 20th | PAWALPINDI x | 16,697 |
| 27th | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,518 |
| 1931. | | |
| Jan. | | |
| 3rd | MOOLTAN x | 20,952 |
| 10th | RAJPUTANA | 16,644 |
| 17th | RANCHI * | 16,650 |
| 24th | RANPURA | 16,601 |
| 31st | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| Feb. | | |
| 7th | MANTUA | 10,946 |
| 14th | COMORIN * | 15,279 |
| 21st | VICEROY OF INDIA | 19,648 |
| 28th | NALDERA x | 16,088 |
| Mar. | | |
| 7th | KAISAR-I-HIND @ | 11,518 |
| 14th | MACEDONIA † | 11,120 |
| 21st | RANPURA @ | 16,601 |
| 28th | NARKUNDA x | 16,572 |
| Apl. | | |
| 4th | RANCHI @ | 16,650 |
| 9th | MOLDAVIA § | 16,556 |
| 11th | MACEDONIA † | 11,120 |
| 18th | Viceroy of India @ | 19,648 |
| 25th | MOOLTAN x | 20,952 |
| May. | | |
| 2nd | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,518 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single | £92 | £87 | £72 | £62 |
| Return | 161 | 144 | 126 | 108 |

2nd Saloon.

| | A | B |
|---|---|---|
| Single | £56 | £50 |
| Return | 98 | 88 |

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single | £84 | £74 | £66 | £58 |
| Return | 147 | 130 | 116 | 102 |

2nd Saloon.

| | A | B |
|---|---|---|
| Single | £52 | £46 |
| Return | 91 | 81 |

NEW BIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

| | Single | Return |
|---|---|---|
| London | £30 | £52 |
| Marseilles | 28 | 49 |

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

| Date. About | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. | | |
| 15th | DUMANA | 8,427 |
| Dec. | | |
| 13th | DOMALA | 8,422 |
| 1931. | | |
| Jan. | | |
| 10th | DUMANA | 8,427 |
| Feb. | | |
| 7th | DOMALA | 8,422 |

## SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | £64 | £60 | £56 |
| Return | £112 | £105 | £98 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date about | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. 26 | Morea | Colombo, China and Japan. |
| Oct. 10 | Narkunda | Colombo and Australia. |
| 24 | Rawalpindi | Colombo, China and Japan. |
| 24th | Razmak | Colombo |
| Nov. 7 | Mooltan | Colombo and Australia. |
| 21 | Ranchi | Colombo, China and Japan. |
| Dec. 5 | Maloja | Colombo and Australia. |
| 19 | Malwa | Colombo, China and Japan. |
| 1931. Jan. 2 | Naldera | Colombo and Australia. |
| 16 | Malwa | Colombo, China and Japan |
| 30 | Narkunda | Colombo and Australia. |
| Feb. 13 | Rawalpindi | Colombo, China and Japan |
| 27 | Mooltan | Colombo and Australia. |

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Sept. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24th | Karapara | East and South Africa via Porebunder |
| 24th | Barpeta | K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 26th | Varsova | K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah. |
| 26th | Ellora | Mombasa |
| 27th 9 a.m. | Chakla | Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi |
| 29th 10 a.m. | Vita | Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha. |

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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## SHIPPING.

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LINE.
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Penang Maru | 5214 | 19 Sept. | 27 Sept. |
| Terukuni Maru@ | 12000 | ... | 5 Oct. |
| Kaga Maru | 5860 | 30 Sept. | 14 Oct. |
| Hakusan Maru | 10500 | ... | @21 Oct. |
| *Malacca Maru | 5374 | 16 Oct. | 28 Oct. |
| Haruna Maru@ | 10500 | ... | 4 Nov |
| TangoMaru | 6893 | 30 Oct. | 13 Nov |
| KamoMaru | 8000 | .... | @19Nov |
| *Tottori Maru | 5973 | 15 Nov. | 27 Nov. |
| Katori Maru | 10000 | .... | @ 2Dec |
| *Yamagata Maru | 3807 | 20 Nov. | 2 Dec. |

*Do not carry passengers.
(@) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kashima Maru | 10000 | 2 Oct. | 19 Oct. |
| Yasukuni Maru | 12000 | 14 Oct. | 30 Oct |
| Hakone Maru | 10500 | 29 Oct | 15 Nov |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

| Steamers | Tons | From Hong kong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chinyo Maru | 12300 | 19 Oct | 26 Oct. |
| Tatsuta Maru | 12000 | 30 Oct | 5 Nov |
| Asama Maru | 22000 | 20 Nov. | 26 Nov. |

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

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BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Jansie |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | Seattle |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Singapore |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shimonosaki |
| Canton | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Changchun | Marunouchi (Tokio) | San Francisco |
| Dairen | Nagasaki | Samarang |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsan |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Pekin | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ... | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up ... | 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | 24,15,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARDOA.
BRANCHES:
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DIRECTORS:
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Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Magan.al H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent). The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.). Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

### Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Authorised and Subscribed Capital | 40,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | 35,50,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 33,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
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|---|---|
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| Allahabad City. | Lucknow. |
| Amritsar. | Lucknow City. |
| Bareilly. | Aminabad Park. |
| Benares. | Lucknow. |
| Bombay. | Lyallpur. |
| Cawnpore. | Meerut. |
| Cawnpore City. | Moradabad. |
| Chandausi. | Mussoorie. |
| Dehra Dun. | Muttra. |
| Delhi. | Nagpur |
| Fyzabad. | Naini Tal. |
| Gorakpur. | Patna. |
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| | Rangoon. |
| | Shajahanpur. |
| | Sitapur. |

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| | |
|---|---|
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| Etawah | Sikandarabad, U. P. |
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Oriental Building, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 2,00,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserved Fund | 90,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.


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Featuring
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From To-day Episodes 3 to 4.

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Eleven Kids, A Nagging Wife and No. 13 on His Taxi—Follow the Walrus Moustached Comedian through the Laughs and Thrills of this Picture.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 24 1930

## *NAGPUR'S BLACK FLAG PROCESSION TO DENOUNCE R. T. C.*

### *Pro-Moonjeites Resent Doctor's Cartoon Flaunted In Public.*

### PROCESSIONISTS WRECK OBSTRUCTING CAR

### Serious Clash Averted By Captain's Pacification.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, September 23.

A procession of black flags was arranged by the C. P. "War Council", denouncing the Round Table Conference, last evening. The procession started from the Congress House at 5 p.m. When it reached the junction of Mahal and Walker Roads, with cartoons of Dr. Moonje and Sjt. Tambe, some youths who did not relish the idea of their leader being insulted and who were waiting there in readiness in a car to block the way of the processionists, pushed the car in the middle. It is alleged that the plan was pre-arranged.

As soon as the car was pushed in, some volunteers and intruders snatched the cartoon of Dr. Moonje and tried to escape. A scuffle then ensued, and several persons of both parties received some blows. The intruders were chased. The processionisss became furious and had it not been for Sjt. Chintamanrao, the new Captain of the volunteers, who exerted his utmost to pacify the people, serious consequences would have ensued. The angry processionists attacked the car which was almost wrecked. Immediately after the intruders had made good their escape, with the torn cartoon, Congress officials commenced taking the situation in hand and the processionists were asked to proceed immediately. The aggrieved processionists still remained lingering near the spot when one of them got one new cartoon painted immediately, and the procession of 200 strong paraded through parts of the city, crying "boycott Dr. Moonje". The attack on the procession evoked great resentment throughout the city.

At a meeting held at Patwardhan ground, at 8 p.m. several speakers denounced both the Round Table Conference and the delegates.

## REVOLT AT CONCEPCION CRUSHED.

—:o:—

### General Who Instigated It Arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Santiago De Chile.—A communique announcing that the revolt at Concepcion has been crushed says that instigators have been imprisoned.

Buenos Aires.—The revolt at Concepcion was instigated by the exiled General Grube (not Grove) who arrived there by air from Argentina with General Bravo. General Lira commanding the Garrison ordered the arrest of Grube who fired a revolver at Lira. The latter replied and both exchanged several shots before Grube was arrested. The rebels are placed in solitary confinement at a naval station of Talcahuano.—Reuter.

### Mr. Scullin In Paris.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Paris.—Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, arrived here to-day. saw sights in the morning and rested in the afternoon as he is still far from strong.—Reuter.

### Storm In Coast Of Brittany Unabated.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Paris.—Storm in the coast of Brittany has not abated. Many fishermen have been washed overboard from their smacks and have been drowned.—Reuter.

## ALL QUIET IN N. W. F. PROVINCE.

—:o:—

### Daily Press Messages To Be Discontinued.

—:o:—

SIMLA, September 22.

To-day's reports state that all is quiet in the North West Frontier Province. Regular daily press messages will be discontinued from to-morrow.

It is understood that Mr. A. Brebner, C.I.E., will officiate as Chief Engineer, Delhi, when Sir Alexander Rouse proceeds on leave in April next.—A. P

## CUTCH SIKSHAN SAMMELAN.

—:o:—

### Dates Changed To Oct. 24, 25 & 26.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTCH MANDVI, September 23.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Keshavji, president-elect, having resigned due to sad demise of his son Ravishankar the Cutch Sikshan Sammelan's dates are changed to October 24, 25 and 26. (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) and Sjt. Mavjibhai Govindji Sheth is declared duly elected president of the session.

## NON-BRAHMIN INFLUENCE WANES.

—:o:—

### Feature Of Council Elections In Deccan.

—:o:—

POONA, September 22.

A remarkable feature of the Council elections in the Deccan has been the slump in the non-Brahmin influence. The District of Satara has hitherto been regarded as the non-Brahmin strong-hold, but the elections there have resulted in almost a rout of the candidates, all three of whom together polled less than the total of Khan Bahadur Cooper the Independent Candidate. Khan Bahadur Cooper even defeated Mr. Achrekar, the Kolhapur Finance Member by 5,500 votes which is the largest majority obtained by any candidate in the whole presidency.

The following is the result of the Bombay Legislative Council election for the three seats of the Mohammedan Constituency, Central Division:

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (the present Education Minister) 6238 votes. Haji Sheikh Meherbux 3250. Abdul Aziz 3090. Khan Saheb Wasif 2040. I. M. H. Moledina 1630.—A. P.

## RELIEF WORK IN FLOOD AFFECTED AREA.

—:o:—

### Ramkrishna Mission's Noble Efforts

The Ramakrishna Mission which had started relief work a month and a half ago in the flood affected areas has now extended its activities also to the looted villages of Rohri Ghoti and Ubauro Taluka in the Sukkur District. Every week the Mission is extending relief operation to further interior villages.

In all the Mission has through its five Centres of activities—Nasirabad (Larkana), Rustom and Khanpur (Sikkarpur), Rohri (Ghotki), and Ubauro (Sukkur), has distributed 130 Mds. of corn (rice and wheat), 826 new pieces of cloth. Rs. 36 cash, to 1366 recipients of 613 families and 240 mds. and 28 seers of fodder to 344 cattles of 56 villages in the last week, over and above 1,600 mds. of food and fodder in the previous weeks. The approximate expenditure at present is Rs. 2,000/- a week.

We hope the wealthy public will not fail in generous recognition of the aforesaid activities and extend their helping hand to the Mission at this hour of need. All contributions will be most thankfully acknowledged by: Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21. R. K. Mission Relief Camp, Shikharpur, Sind. Seth Manoobhai Doongarsey Joshi, Bombay Bazar, Karachi.

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

### Opening Postponed To Oct. 1.

### MR. THOMAS ON ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Reuter learns that owing to local difficulties preventing Canadian delegates from reaching London before September 30th, opening of the Imperial Conference has been postponed to October 1st.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Rugby.—The opening of the Imperial Conference, which will assemble in London next week, is awaited with keen interest. It is anticipated that the most important discussions will be those dealing with economic questions and their range will be of the widest character. They will embrace tariff changes and the extent and effect of inter-Imperial tariff preferences, bulk purchase of agricultural products, and empire transport and communications, including shipping, aviation, and cables and wireless.

#### A VERY NECESSARY CONFERENCE.

The Secretary for the Dominions Mr. J. H. Thomas, referred to the complex problems before the Conference in his speech at the Wool Research Conference in London to-day. He added: "There never was an Imperial Conference held in more difficult circumstances, but equally never was there a Conference more necessary. Each constituent part of the Empire is faced with its own domestic and economic problems. We in the old country are passing through a period unexampled in history. I have the confidence, however, that the old spirit of grit and determination that saw the country through many of its difficulties in the past, will pull us through. At the Imperial Conference, we shall sit down, not with a desire to think for ourselves alone. But with the single-minded desire to see how we can combine our brains and energies to make the best use of the Empire with its unlimited potentialities and possibilities for the common goods of all".—B.O.W.

## CATTLE GRAZE IN RESERVE FOREST.

### Villagers Resist Impounding.

### *Rs. 470 Compensation Settles Matter.*

NAGPUR, September 22.

About 300 cattle were let loose for grazing in the Government reserve forest without license by the inhabitants of Pusa-village in Ramtek Tahsil of Nagpur District. Attempts to impound the cattle failed owing to the resistance of the villagers. A strong police party was despatched from Nagpur, when the villagers came round and agreed to compound the offence and pay Rs. 470 as compensation out of which Rs. 108 was paid on the spot, and thus the matter was settled. —A. P.

## GENERAL ELECTION AND LABOUR PARTY.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Rugby.—In their report to be submitted to the Labour Party Conference at Llaandudno on October 6th, the Parliamentary Committee of the Labour Party state that exclusive of 289 labour members of Parliament, the number of prospective Parliamentary Labour candidates endorsed for the next general election is 158. Organisations declared to be ineligible for affiliation to the Labour Party include the League against Imperialism the Left Wing Movement, the Workers International, the National Unemployed Workers' Committee, the Friends of Soviet Russia and the International Class War Prisoners Aid, all of which are described as auxiliary or subsidiary to the Communist Party. Members of these organisations are ineligible to be individual members of the Labour Party, to be delegates to the Party locally or nationally, or to be candidates for Parliamentary or local Government elections.

The Committee adds that the existence of organisations auxiliary or subsidiary to the Communist International has been established without doubt, and the technique of their organisation and propaganda has been elaborated by the Communist International itself.—B.O.W.

## POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

### FOUNDATION OF AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 22

In a beautifully erected and decorated pandal near the Daruwala Bridge in Poona, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the the Shet Tarachand Rasinath Free Ayurvedic Hospital was performed, in the evening, by Sir Jamshetji Jijeebhai, in the presence of the "elite" of the city. The Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji, the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Hon. Mr. Jagannath Maharaj, Mr. Deodhar, and many other distinguished gentlemen of all classes were seen in the gathering.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale, the near M. L. C. proposed Sir Jamshetji to the Chair and Mr. N. C. Kelkar invited him to perform the ceremony. Mr. Kelkar narrated the history of the institution from the beginning, as it arose out of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya. He particularly referred to the donation of the local Municipality of Rs. 5,000/ per year and the free lease of the ground for the buildings. But he said, more than others, Shet Hanmantram had very generously helped the Hospital with his donation of Rs. 50,000/ in memory of his father after whom the Hospital is named. Referring to Dr. Moonje's recent book on Optical Surgery, he said that Dr. Moonje has proved that in the Ayurveda surgery also was to be found. He paid a glowing tribute to the family of Sir Jijeebhai for its reputation for charity. Mr. Gune Shastri also spoke in praise of the Ayurvedic system and held that there was much in it to be used by the Western system of medicine.

#### PRESIDENTAL SPEECH.

Sir Jamshetji formally laid the foundation-stone and read out his brief but instructive speech. Describing Ayurveda as the science of life, he referred to the the high qualities of the native systems of medicine, but also pointed out its defect, in old times, of its knowledge being preserved and allowed to be lost in single families without being communicating to others. He admitted that researches in the indigenous systems must be intensively and extensively carried out by means of such Hospitals. Humorously he alluded to the fact that a grand son of one who, eighty-seven years ago, had laid the foundation-stone of a Hospital in Bombay on the Western lines, should have been called upon to perform a similar ceremony in the second capital of the Presidency, but of the Ayurvedic twpe, the grand-mother of the medical systems, as it were!

Vote of thanks to the guests and the president was proposed and seconded by Mr. K. S. Jathar and R. B. Hanmantram Shet and adopted in the midst of applause. The ceremony ended with pansupari and flowers and also with the singing of the National Anthem.

#### REPORT AND APPEAL FOR HELP.

The fifth annual report was read out to the gathering by Dr. M. P. Joshi, one of the Secretaries and with the report an English appeal for help also was distributed. In the year under report, 95 patients for indoor treatment had been been admitted and in all more than six thousand patients had been treated. About 25 major operations were done. To-day there are two committees one for the Hospital itself and another for the Building fund and the permanent fund. Mr. K. S. Jathar is the president of the former and Mr. N. C. Kelkar of the latter. The total donations so far promised amount to more than 86 thousand. In the appeal for help, the richness of the Ayurvedic system has been pointed out and it is observed that, it has been the fountain-head of all the known medical systems of he ancient world. It is a regular science based on certain fundamental principles and with a philosophy of its own. It is also shown that its treatment of the chronic diseases is admittedly unique and the wonderful remedies prescribed by its materia medica are highly spoken of by eminent physicians. In the whole of the Bombay Presidency such an Institution is the first of its kind and therefore the appeal implores all generous donors to come forward to help that premier Ayurvedic Hospital. Towards the close of the function, Rao Bahadur Chemanishet announced a donation of Rs. 500/ for furniture of the Hospital. The Hospital is increasing in utility and popularity and no doubt is felt that the building now begun will be fully ready before this next year dawns.

## "DUMPING OF SOVIET GRAIN."

—:o:—

### Britain & U. S. Affected.

### PROTEST IN LEAGUE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Corn exchanges in Britain and the United States are badly affected by the dumping of Soviet grain "planted, grown and reaped by serfs". Quotations in the Liverpool and Baltic exchanges have reached a ridiculously low level; and similar conditions prevail in the United States. The United States Secretary of Agriculture declares that the Soviet is selling wheat short in the Chicago market to the detriment of the American farmer.

Rumanian and Finnish delegates in the course of a debate in the Economic Committee of the League of Nations at Geneva today, bitterly complained of the Soviet's dumping of timber and agricultural produce, and the Swedish delegate moved that the League should enquire into the dumping. —Reuter.

### Capt. Mathews Leaves Karachi For Allahabad.

KARACHI, September 22.

Aviator Captain F. R. Matthews who is flying to Australia arrived at Karachi at seven this evening.

KARACHI, September 23.

The aviator, Captain Matthews, took off for Allahabad, en route to Australia, at seven this morning. —A. P.

## HINDUS OF N. W. F. P.

—:o:—

### Maha Sabha's Prayer For Adequate Representation.

SIMLA, September 22.

The President of the Hindu Maha Sabha at Dera Ismail Khan has telegraphed to His Excellency the Viceroy praying for adequate representation of the Hindus of the North West Frontier Province at the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

### Sir M. Shafi & Mrs. Shah Nawaz In London.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Sir Mohammed Shafi and Lady Shafi, accompanied by Mrs. Shah Nawaz who is also a delegate to the Round Table Conference, arrived at Victoria Station, this evening, from Brussels. They were welcomed by the Secretary to Mr. Wedgwood Benn Sir Mohammed Shafi who is also a delegate to the Imperial Conference said that he was very hopeful regarding the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

### Queer Course Of Justice.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Sept. 21.

Some time back 8 citizens of Barwala were arrested in connection with social boycott. These cases were divided between the Mamlatdar and the Deputy Collector. Two of the persons were tried by the former and two by the latter. Same witnesses made identical statements before both the Magistrates. Yet curious as it may seem the former found the accused innocent and discharged them, while the latter found the accused guilty and convicted them to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

## FOR THE "HEALTH" OF NEIGHBOURS!!

### Congress Volunteers Ordered To Vacate House.

The following notice has been issued by a Patna Magistrate "to All Congress Volunteers and all persons engaged in Non-co-operation movement.":—

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me that the occupation of the house of Ram Prasad, in Naya Sarak Shibir No. 2, by people who are Congress volunteers and non-co-operators by occupation at present, causes discomfort to the people living in the neighbourhood, and such discomfort may lead to injury, to their health and therefore should be prohibited. I hereby u/s 133 Criminal Procedure Code prohibit the occupation of the house by congress volunteers and people who are in non-co-operation movement at present.

I do hereby prohibit all Congress volunteers and non-co-operators from occupying the house in any way.

Cause if any may be shown by the 21st September 1930.

(Signed) B. K. ROY,
Sub-Divisional Officer,
Patna City.

### *Repression In Kalyan.*

—:o:—

(Through Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee).

KALYAN, Sept. 22.

The spell of dullness following upon the arrests of Sjt. Bhopatkar and Dr. Phadke, has been broken at last. Kalyan is actually in the throes of active repression. Close upon the promulgation of the District Magistrates' Order under Section 39 (1) (m) of the District Police Act the local authorities made three more arrests this week, all of whom have been sentenced to 2 months' simple imprisonment.

### Bandra Fare Gambling.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 22.

(From A Correspondent).

As was anticipated the popular appeal to the corporators of Bandra to prevent gambling in the Bandra Fare fell on deaf ears and a visit to this so-called Fare which came to an end on Sunday night showed that there were no less than a hundred gambling booths and reckless gambling was going on from early hours of the morning till late in the night before the very nose of the Police officials. Mr. R. D. Baliwala has written a letter to the authorities of the Mount Mary Church suggesting to them to discontinue holding the Fare next year unless and until they are able to prohibit the reckless gambling in this religious Fare.

#### SALT SATYAGRAHA.

Mr. H. D. Rajah, who was convicted by the Bandra Magistrate visited the suburbs soon after his release from the Thana Jail. Though reduced in weight he looks quite cheerful and intends reorganising the suburban Youth Leagues to carry on the present struggle for freedom on a more extensive scale. A large number of the youths were again seen selling contraband salt in the streets of Bandra after a lapse of nearly six months.

## DHOLERA SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

### Twelfth Sardar Arrested.

(Through Dholera Satyagraha Committee).

RANPUR, Sept. 22.

Sjt. Karsandas N. Manek, a Municipal Councillor of Karachi, and the Principal Marwadi Vidyalaya of Karachi was elected the 12th Sardar after the arrest of the well-speech delivered by him in Barwala jibhai of Amreli. Sjt. Manek was arrested on the 20th in a public meeting held in Dhandhuka under I.P.C. 117 and 47 C Salt Act for a speech delivered by rim in Barwala on the 19th instant. He is remanded under police custody and detained in the Dhandhuka sub-jail. His last message to the people of the Taluka was "Keep the Flag flying. Fight your own battle. Cultivate strength enough to help other Talukas. Gather courage enough to do without any outside help. Have courage. Have faith and go on grimly fighting to the end."

#### IN RAJKOT JAIL.

The Agency authorities have arrested 32 leading workers of Rajkot who have been convicted by various terms of imprisonment. Among such arrested workers are Sjt. Jamnadas Gandhi, Sjt. Vendi Buch, Secretary Kathiawad Political Conference, Sjt. Shivanandji, Secretary Kathiawad Satyagrah Dal, and various other persons intimately connected with the youth movement in Kathiawar.

All these 32 persons are under bad food, and bad lodging.

The Jail Superintendent is of Nagar of Jamnagar and stands in some sort of relation to Sjt. Vendal Buch. The former, therefore, seems to have selected the latter as a special object for his sermons. The Superintendent devotes a certain time every day to deliver a lecture on the Nagar community and loyalty to the powers-that-be, technical offences.

Sjt. Kantilal Karia, a volunteer of Dholera Satyagrah, is another victim.

#### SHIVANANDJI IN SOLITARY CELL.

All official and non-official jail visitors have admitted that Shivanandji is a model political prisoner. Yet "model prisoner" as he is, he as confined to a solitary cell.

#### HUNGER-STRIKE THREAT NEG.

As a protest against such treatment the ppolitical prisoners threatened a hunger-strike but the jail authorities seeing the various developments requested Sjt. Shivanandji to intervene and persuade the political prisoners not to resort to the threatened strike. The strike is at present postponed but serious developments are expected in future.

### *Satyagraha News In Brief.*

ALIBAG, Sept. 22.

Sjt. J. K. Damle, leader of Forest Satyagraha at Penn, Dist. Kolaba was required to furnish security under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C. for having given ultimatum to the Dist Magistrate for removing Forest grievances or else he would begin to break Forest Law. He is sentenced to 6 months' S. I., and is recommended "B" class.

NASIK, Sept. 21.

Sjt. P. S. Apte, leader of Yeola and head master of the Tilak Vidyalaya was jailed for 6 months rigorous, and a fine of Rs. 50 under Ordinance No. 3.

HUBLI, Sept. 19.

Yesterday the Mundgod Police havaldar detained 4 volunteers, 'en route' to Sirsi, took them to the Police station but refused to refund their motor charges of their unfinished journey. It is alleged that he arrested them under Sec. 149, yet didn't place them in the lock-up, nor made arrangements for their meals but requested them go away. The volunteers stayed to-day at Mundgod organised a Prabhat Pheri and are proceeding to Sirsi.

Allahabad.—Five persons were put up on Monday before Mr. S. Grose, City Magistrate, Allahabad, on charges in connection with alleged trespass into the Malaviya High School and the burning of the school furniture and papers a few weeks ago. One accused offered defence. One of them has been discharged and further hearing has been adjourned.—A.P.

Allahabad.—Maulana Shaukat, son of the late Maulana Fakhir, a prominent Congressman has been arrested under Section 124-A, I.P.C.—A.P.

## EXHIBITION OF INDIAN MILL PRODUCTS.

—:o:—

### Showroom At Victoria Terminus.

The Bombay Millowners' Showroom at the Victoria Terminus was visited by a representative of this paper, who was impressed by the products of the Indian Woollen Mills, the Silk Spinning Broacha Mills, and the Textile Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Among the Woollen goods exhibited, the rugs, shawls, and particularly the Blankets demonstrate that India can produce goods equal in quality to foreign products.

The cotton goods manufactured by the Shapurji Broacha Mills and the Madhavji Dharamsey Mills, such as drill, saxia etc., were also attractive.

All these [illegible] organised as [illegible]

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREMJI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Wadi Buildings, Old [illegible]